The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1873. NUMBER 235.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials.

CARPET FELT,
ROOFING PAINT,
BUILDING FELT.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT, WITH POWER,
Rooms 40 by 160 feet, or of smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FURNITURE FACTORY, 103 & 105 South Canal-st.

For Rent.
The first-class A No. 1 store, 40x100, northwest corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; on reasonable terms to desirable tenant. All modern improvements. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.
Offices, first-class finish and well lighted, for $13, $15, $20 each, at 67 LaSalle-st., near Court-House Square. By WM. H. CONDON, Room 3.

HALL TO RENT.
The large hall known as the Halsted Street Opera House, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., with rooms adjoining, for society meetings, or other purposes. Is the largest and finest hall in the West Division. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT.
Store 83 Lake-st., 20x140, four stories and basement, vault and elevator. Opposite new Tremont House. Apply to W. H. CLARKE, Room 14, southeast corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

WARREN RANGES,
STEWART COOK STOVES,
RICHMOND RANGES,
AMERICAN COOK STOVES,
DIAMOND FURNACES,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
DALTON & CO.,
80 & 82 Randolph-st., near State.

WANTED.

Wanted, Yard Foreman
A man of experience and well acquainted with the yard sorting in the lumber yards of Chicago, to go to the mill to take charge of yard.
To the right man a permanent situation will be given. Address, stating salary expected, amount of experience, and references, H 17, Tribune office.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.
Situation wanted, by a young man of experience, as salesman, or to take charge of a yard. Refer to present employers. Address H 31, Tribune office.

OPENING.

AT THE
OLD STAND AGAIN!
The elegant HAIR DRESSING and BATHING ROOMS at the SHERMAN HOUSE will be opened on THURSDAY, April 10, 1873, by WM. A. HETTICH.

Opening.
Pekin Tea Company will open to the public their new store No. 276 State-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst. They have, regardless of expense, fitted up the finest tea store in the country. There is not a more pleasant place in the city to spend an agreeable half hour examining the decorations, four of which illustrate the process of curing tea.

LEGAL BLANKS.

Legal Blanks,
Of Regular Forms or Printed to Order, by
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,
REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
HICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, Clerks.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of J. & H. Chapman is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN H. CHAPMAN, M. J. NEAHR.
CHICAGO, April 8, 1873.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY.
The business formerly conducted by Messrs. J. & H. Chapman will be continued by the undersigned, at the same location, 120 South Water-st.
M. J. NEAHR & CO.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

Adam Smith & Son,
Bankers,
First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,
Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated form, for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
96 Washington-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

Real Estate Loans.
Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.
SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building.

$50,000
To loan, in sums to suit, for three and six months, on approved collaterals. EMIL JOSAPHAT, Banker, 164 East Randolph-st.

GRAND RAPIDS EAGLE.

Grand Rapids Eagle,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.
THE BEST MEDIUM
BY WHICH THE
MEN WHO ADVERTISE
CAN REACH THE TRADE OF
Western Michigan.
For rates address the publishers, A. B. Turner & Co., Grand Rapids, or apply to COOK, COBURN & CO., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
And Bolt Manufacturers,
From 80 & 82 Madison-st. to
144 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned will remove on the 15th inst., from Nos. 68 South Canal and 107 South Clark-sts., to his new and spacious quarters,
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.,
Where all branches of his business will be continued as heretofore at the old stands.
J. M. W. JONES,
Stationer and Printer.

CANDIES.
JAMES C. SIMM,
THE
Confectioner,
Has REMOVED to his New and Commodious Building,
NO. 50 STATE-ST.

REMOVAL.
MRS. D. A. JACKSON,
Agent, has removed her Millinery and Pattern rooms to No. 82 State-st., near Washington, where she will be pleased to see her former customers and friends. She is now ready to supply the trade with all new and novel designs in ladies' and children's costumes for spring wear. Miss M. Austin, the well-known Modiste, will superintend our Dress and Cloak Making Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.
A first-class stock of Hardware, good location—city. Will take ½ in Real Estate—balance cash—easy.

Houses.
WABASH-AV. near Fourteenth-st., elegant home, $14,000—easy.
ABERDEEN-ST. near Adams, 14-room house, $7,000—long time—bargain.
NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Van Buren-st., 9-room house, $4,000—long time—cheap.
JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
Lease for Sale.
50 Rooms, in a good location in this city, doing a good business, on very advantageous terms. Cash required, about $10,000. For further particulars apply to
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 151 Monroe-st.

HATS.

EASTER HATS!
SILK and FELT,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 & 515 Wabash-av.

"AMIDON HATS"
And every new style of Hats for Gents and Youths. Low prices.
164 East Madison-st.
J. S. Barnes & Co.

MEAT CHOPPER.

REMOVAL.

The X L C R Hand and Power MEAT CHOPPERS AND STUFFERS are warranted entirely satisfactory on trial.



The four knives, with drawing cut, make 800 strokes, and cut the meat in 25,000 pieces, in one minute, by one turn of the block. For sale by
ORR & LOCKETT,
170 South Clark-st., Chicago,
Dealers in Builders' and General Hardware, Real Bronze Trimmings, Fine Cutlery, and every description of Mechanics' Tools.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain:
104x150 feet on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts, with substantial brick buildings covering the whole lot.
198x160 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.
50 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.
Block 38, Canalport.
Block 13, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 31, 39, 14.
N ½ of Blocks 16 and 17, same subdivision.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
40 acres in s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13.
10 acres, being Block 3 in Hundley's Subdivision of w ½ s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13.
80 acres, being e. ½ of Blocks 11 and 12, and all of Block 17, s. e. ¼ Sec. 35, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 35, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ n. e. ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.
13¼ acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13.
17¾ acres grove of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 28, 39, 13.
150 lots in Adam Smith's Subdivision.
122 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.
ADAM SMITH & SON,
Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

RAVENSWOOD.
Choice Lots in Clybourn's Addition, 50x152 feet, high and thoroughly drained, for sale from $500 to $700 each, on easy terms. One or two blocks for sale at a bargain.
Apply to
ROBERT GREER,
49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Acre Property
In Sections 22, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park.
Loans negotiated on city real estate.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,
Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies
AND IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have secured the Store No. 71, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, &c.
We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
F. & E. JAEGER,
73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
At J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

TREES! TREES!
$20,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the
SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av.
R. J. LEWIS, Prop.
☞ Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
80,000 feet 1st Com. and Clear Norway Flooring.
20,000 feet 2d Com. Norway Flooring.
20,000 feet 4-inch Norway Flooring.
10,000 feet White Pine Flooring, 1st & 2d Com. & Clear.
20,000 4-inch Fencing Strips.
This lumber was piled last year, and we will sell the same in small or round lots. A. B. WILCOX & CO.,
Room 5, Lumbermen's Exchange, Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.
Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the F. C. Degree. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

An Administration Organ on the Death of Civil Service Reform.

Ex-Senator Nye Looking After the Japanese Mission, Which Cole Declines.

The President Congratulated by Some Quakers on His Indian Policy.

Further Arguments on the Postal-Car Service.

Mayor Medill Resigns His Position on the Civil Service Commission.

What President Grant Says in Accepting the Same.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Baltimore *American* this morning, a staunch Administration organ, has the following melancholy wail over Civil Service Reform. It says:

We don't know how it is in other States, but Civil Service Reform has been entirely abandoned in Maryland. The Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor have all been removed, and the work of slaughter among the innocents in the subordinate ranks has commenced. It is nothing but simple justice to say that all these officers were regarded at the Department as among the most efficient in the service. There have not only been no promotions, but nearly all those in the line of promotions go out with their principals. We never believed Civil Service Reform likely to last long enough to get it in full operation, and supposed it was sure to be disregarded just so soon as there should be a change of Presidents. We hope, however, that its death will be officially promulgated, and that there will be no more announcements about Examining Boards, and the other impossibilities bred in the brain of the defunct Jencks. Whilst believing it, when adopted at Philadelphia, to be a mere "campaign catch," we were willing to give it a fair trial, and when the President announced in his inaugural his determination to adhere to it in letter and spirit, we thought that it would likely last during the Presidential term. It seems to have taken but a few days of actual experience in enforcing it to have brought about a change of mind, as it has been gradually approaching dissolution from the time of its birth.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

The Virginians are working themselves into a considerable excitement over their forthcoming campaign this summer. The distinctive features of this canvass are that it involves the election of a Legislature, which is to choose a United States Senator in the place of John Lewis, and the enactment of a free railroad law, which shall take the building of railroads out of the hands of a few monopolists, and give ingress to the Northern companies now seeking admission into the State. The latter issue particularly influences the Conservatives. The latter claim that on the Presidential election their vote fell one hundred thousand short, but no expectation is had in any quarter that this reserve will rally around the Democratic standard in the coming election. Personal considerations in the nomination for Governor will also enter largely into the contest. The ex-Confederates are emerging from their obscurity, and their names are being generally used for various leading positions. R. M. T. Hunter, who was Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee prior to the war, is prominently mentioned as the Conservative candidate for United States Senator, while ex-Confederate Commissioner Oulds seems to stand the best chance for the Gubernatorial nomination.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

Ex-Senator Cole has informed the President and the Secretary of State that he is not a candidate for any foreign appointment. He does not want the mission to Japan, nor will he accept of any appointment. The general impression now is that ex-Senator Nye will be appointed Minister to Japan.

CONGRATULATORY.

Caleb Clothier and William Darsey, of Philadelphia, with James S. Hulme, of New Jersey, a delegation from the Society of Friends, called upon the President to-day to congratulate him upon the success of his Indian policy, and also upon the general management of the Administration. They endeavored to keep their visit as private as possible, but of course it leaked out. The President received the delegation with great cordiality, and thanked them for their visit. He stated that it is his intention to carry out the policy he has hitherto pursued.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The National Executive Committee of the Workingmen of America held a meeting here last Tuesday. Speaker Blaine, it appears, was among the liberal contributors to the object of the association. Several reports were received from the organized movements of the agriculturists in the Western States, assuring earnestness of the people as against the oppressions of over-grown monopolies, and clasping hands for the practical work that is to come in the first great effort to secure more just and equitable legislation.

[To the Associated Press.]

GREENBACKS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Legal tenders outstanding, $358,795,109.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

It is reported the President will appoint Gen. Lafayette McLowe, United States Marshal for Georgia.

ORDERS ISSUED.

The President to-day issued an order changing the boundaries of the Omaha and Grand Island Land Districts in Nebraska, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office, Senator Hitchcock and ex-Representative Taafe.

The President also directed an order to be issued giving the right of way to the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad through Township 18, North Range 16, Western Michigan, formerly an Indian reservation.

APPOINTED.

William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, has been appointed Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia.

THE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE.

NEW YORK, April 10.—In the postal-car investigation, to-day, Mr. Hinckley argued in favor of railroad companies being paid by measurement instead of weight for carrying mail matter, and against being compelled to use patent heating apparatus in postal-cars.

N. Davis, Assistant Superintendent of Postal Service, replied for the Government, and read a statement showing that the Middle and Eastern States railroads were paid an advance of 20 per cent since 1867, and in some instances on Western roads as high as 100 and even 150 per cent. Mr. Davis said he considered the postal-cars a necessity, because of the time saved in delivering mail matter, and the relief given the large post-offices, which otherwise would have to be provided with additional apartments for distributing and regulating the mails.

Mr. Hinckley believed the new Postal bill would compel the railroad companies to carry the mail at a compensation which they regarded inadequate, and leave it optional with the companies to carry the mail or not.

Adjourned.

MAYOR MEDILL'S RESIGNATION AS A CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Times* to-morrow prints the following correspondence:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 1, 1873.
To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: An Executive order was promulgated on the 17th of January, 1873, against the holding of State or municipal offices by Federal appointees after the 4th of March, 1873. Under this order it would be illegal for me to continue to hold the office of Commissioner of the Civil Service Board unless I resign the Mayoralty of Chicago. Not feeling that it would be expedient to do the latter at present, I therefore tender my resignation of the appointment from you of Civil Service Commissioner, and I hereby tender my thanks for the confidence you reposed in me in making such appointment. I also trust that the rules prepared by the Board, and accepted and adopted by you, will not be abandoned, ignored, or neglected of enforcement, believing as I do that the application will tend to improve and elevate the Civil Service, and that they are indorsed by the great mass of the American people.

Very respectfully yours, JOSEPH MEDILL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Upon my return to Washington I find your letter of the 1st instant, resigning the position of Commissioner of the Civil Service Board on account of your inability to hold that position, together with your responsible office of Mayor of Chicago. I appreciate your reason while I regret that the Board will lose your valuable services, and in accepting your resignation I beg to thank you for your earnest labors in the cause of Civil Service Reform, and to assure you that the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

Very respectfully yours, U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. Joseph Medill, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

The Acquittal of Van Sickels, the Brooklyn Uxoricide—The Recent Alleged Smuggling—Prospective Trouble for the Collector of the Port—The Lyon Statue—A Curious Suit—Billiards—The Turf—New Silver Coins—The Bull's Head Bank Frauds—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 10.—United States Deputy Marshal Purvis left for Chicago to-night, armed with a warrant for the arrest of a prominent resident of that city on the charge of defrauding the Government. The prisoner is to be brought here for trial.

The acquittal, in Brooklyn, yesterday, of Van Sickels, on the charge of poisoning his wife, causes a great deal of dissatisfaction, and the District Attorney and Judge are severely censured,—the former for the weakness of the prosecution, and the latter for the partiality of his charge to the jury. To-day the community has been much excited over the discovery of two facts that were not even referred to in the trial,—that Mrs. Van Sickel's life was insured for $5,000; and second, that the will referred to so confidently by Mr. Spencer, counsel for the accused, was drawn and signed after Mrs. Van Sickels was poisoned. Had these facts been brought out in the trial, they would certainly have given new force to some other parts of the evidence. Mr. Spencer, in summing up the case, laid great emphasis upon the fact that there had been no motive shown why Van Sickels should have committed the crime laid to his charge; but, while declaiming in that way, he had the insurance policy on the woman's life in his pocket.

The British Consul has made an informal demand upon the Collector for $60,000 worth of goods seized on the Algeria on Saturday, en route to the Red River country. He claims that the goods were in transitu, and that the authorities had no more right to touch them than they would articles intended for himself. It is probable that he will bring suit against the Collector for damages, arising out of illegal detention. Mr. Archibald's views are sustained by the best legal talent of the city, and the worst of it is, that an examination of the packages thus far has utterly failed to bring to light any evidence of smuggling. The seizure was made on account of the discovery of silks packed in crates of crockery washed ashore at the time of the wreck of the Atlantic.

J. Wilson MacDonald has completed his statue of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and it will soon be given to Castor to be put into bronze. The group is a colossal one, and is peculiarly noteworthy for its symmetry and grandeur of action. The moment of action is when, at the battle of Wilson's Creek, the Union forces panic stricken and demoralized, were crying for a leader, and Gen. Lyon rode to the front and said, "I will lead you," and then dashed forward to his death. It is to be placed in Lafayette Park, St. Louis.

Judge Neilson and jury, in the City Court of Brooklyn, have yesterday and to-day been engaged in the trial of a curious suit, between John W. Scearff, an artist, and the Andes Fire Insurance Company. Four years ago, Mr. Scearff spent several years in designing and executing a very large historical work, representing the "Triumph of Liberty," which was painted at St. Louis, Mo. After its completion, the artist took his work to Chicago, and afterward to Washington, where he exhibited it with a view of selling it to the National Government. Not being able to dispose of it, he brought it on to Brooklyn for the purpose of having it retouched, and stored it in a vacant room of the building, corner of Marcy avenue and Hooper street, E. D. In the latter part of July last, he effected an insurance upon the work with the Andes Insurance Company for $7,000. One morning about the middle of the following August on going to his studio, he found a large hole had been burned near the centre of the picture, which he claims rendered the painting valueless, and he brings this suit to recover the amount of insurance, alleging that the painting was worth about $15,000. After the picture was burned, he cut the canvass into three pieces. The Company contest the suit, first, upon the ground that the picture was not worth anything like the amount it had been insured for. Various artists were examined to prove that it was a very indifferent work of art, and that, under favorable circumstances only, it might sell for from $500 to $1,500; secondly, that the picture was not destroyed by the injury it sustained, but could have been easily repaired, and rendered nearly as valuable as before, and that they are liable only for the actual injury resulting from the fire; and, thirdly, that, under the circumstances, they are justified in alleging that the owner himself damaged the picture with a view of recovering the insurance, the painting being a sort of elephant on his hands, which he was unable to dispose of. Mr. Scearff states that, on the morning he discovered the picture burned, he found a lighted candle and a box of matches behind the canvass, placed there he knew not by whom, although he suspected that the vandals were some young men who were actuated by the spirit of revenge, he having refused to allow them to see the work. During the trial the cartoon, which is sixteen feet long by twelve feet high, was suspended from the gallery of the court-room, and gave the place the appearance of an art gallery. The trial is still in progress.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Trainers' and Drivers' Protective Association, last evening, expressed their gratification at the friendliness of the Dexter Park Association, of Chicago.

A forfeit of $250 a side has been deposited in the billiard championship game between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, to be played May 16.

The specie dealers are complaining of the United States Mint for delaying the issue of the new silver coins. Officials state that the new dies are not ready, and that they cannot issue coins from the old ones.

John Hanley, the youthful hero of the Atlantic disaster, visited the Stock Exchange, to-day, and received $233.

Fresh evidence is being discovered daily, at the Bull's Head Bank, clearly pointing out the defaulters, and tending to inculpate others not yet mentioned. One of the bookkeepers has been placed under bonds to appear as a witness on the trials of Merritt and Peck.

The first yellow fever patients seen at quarantine this season arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro. The authorities have taken every precaution to arrest the progress of the disease, and have no fear of a general epidemic.

James C. King, awaiting trial on an indictment for the willful murder of Anthony O'Neill, is in an advanced stage of consumption and liable to an early death. Nixon, who is under sentence to be hanged, is improving, and Dutch Heinrich, the celebrated bond robber, is insane.

United States Marshal Harlow to-day, attached the steamer City of Mexico, of the Alexandria Line, under a penalty of $200 due the United States for violation of the Shipping laws.

Mrs. Meyers remains in prison, not having yet furnished the required surety for her appearance as a witness in the Goodrich case. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow evening, when a verdict will probably be reached.

The remains of J. H. Price, one of the victims of the Atlantic disaster, arrived here to-day. The deceased was a resident of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, where the funeral will take place on Sunday.

This afternoon Carl Voght, the alleged murderer of Chevalier de Bianco, was arrested by the United States Marshal. The affidavits in the case were made by Reisling, the German Consul at this port, who maintains the case comes within the jurisdiction of his Government.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A Workingman's Convention is to be held in this city, on the 22d instant, to take action to insure the speedy enforcement of the Eight-Hour law. The workingmen in general have little sympathy with the agitators, and do not care to invite a repetition of the disaster of a year ago.

A German on his way to the gas-works yesterday was brutally beaten and unnaturally mutilated by strikers.

The strike of the gas men is considered a failure. To-day a number of gas men from other cities arrived at the New York Company's works by steamer, and more Italians were relieved from duty to their great joy. The gas meters are filling, and before the end of the week the officers say everything will be going on with the old time regularity. The police are still on guard, and this morning arrested two strikers for assaulting workmen.

The car drivers on the "Belt Line," who were to have struck to-day for $2.75 have been offered $2.25 by the Company.

NEW YORK, April 10—Midnight.—Per contra it is stated that the strikers held a private meeting to-night, and to-morrow night have a mass meeting. The President of the Gasmen's Society says the organization is now complete, and that a general strike will result before a week.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The monetary situation was marked by increased ease early in the day, when call loans were made at 1-16 over to Saturday. In the afternoon, when it was announced that sixty brokers had been subpœnaed before the Grand Jury on the usury question, money became scarce and dear, rising to ⅛@¼ per diem in late street dealings. This apparent scarcity was attributed by some to fear of the law, and by others to a disposition on the part of lenders to retaliate by withdrawing their capital from market. The receipts of currency to-day were smaller than on yesterday, owing to interruptions to railroad travel with the West caused by the recent freshet. The total receipts to-day were about $1,500,000. There was an improved feeling in mercantile paper, prime being held at 10 to 12 per cent.

GOLD

was quiet and steady, between 117⅞ and 118⅜. The Treasury sold $1,500,000 to-day at current rates.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.

The imports at this port will be very light this week. The dry goods are estimated at less than $2,000,000, and the general merchandise at about $4,750,000.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong and higher, with a moderate business.

STOCKS

were quiet but firm during the greater portion of the day. The leading shares advanced ⅝ to 1½ per cent, but toward 3 o'clock they turned, and general decline in prices of ¼ to 1 per cent was noted from the highest point. Panama was exceptionally weak, and declined from 108 to 106, with only a slight recovery at the close. The most active dealings were in Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Rock Island. In the late afternoon dealings, Rock Island sold at 110⅝@109⅞, ex-dividend. Small purchases of different stocks under the rule were made during the afternoon. The leading feature in the very latest dealings was Pacific Mail, which advanced to 57⅝, and imparted a firmer tone to the rest of the list.

It was semi-officially reported this afternoon that the New York Central loan of £2,000,000 sterling, or $10,000,000, had been negotiated in London at about 96, gold. Pacific bonds were firmer. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced to 4¾.

BONDS.

Governments were firm, with an active demand from foreign bankers.

HOLIDAY.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday in the Stock, Gold, Produce, and other Exchanges, but the Treasury, banks, and bankers' offices will be open for business.

PRODUCE.

The demand for trade and family brands of flour is light. These are irregular, but low grades are steadier, and in fair request. Sales, 8,300 brls; receipts, 10,882 brls. Holders of spring wheat were firmer in their views, but the demand is limited, chiefly for milling. Winter is well held. Sales, 27,600 bu; receipts, 17,369 bu. Pork was moderately active and steady, with sales of cash and regular, 150 brls at $17.37½ for new mess, and $16.62½ for Western prime mess, and $17.00 for thin mess; for future delivery, 750 brls at $17.50 for May and June. Receipts, 645 packages. Cut meats were moderately active. Dry salted shoulders have declined, and 250 tcs sold at 6¾c, the buyer paying brokerage; also, 75 bxs pickled bellies, 13@14 lbs, at 10@10¼c, and 5,000 lbs do, 10 lbs, at 10¼c; pickled hams, 11½@12c. Receipts, 3,288 pkgs. Bacon was rather quiet. Short clear has sold to the extent of 300 boxes Western at 9⅛c, and 150 bxs city at 9 5-16c. Long clear quoted at about 9⅛c, and scarce for Western. Lard was moderately active and about steady. Western for April was quoted at 8⅞@8 15-16c, without business. For future delivery, 1,500 tcs for May sold at 9 1-16c; 40 tcs city sold at 8¾c. Receipts, 2,010 packages.

[To the Associated Press.]

A commotion has been created in Wall street by the announcement that the Grand Jury has summoned several leading bankers, who are inclined to tell all they know about the cliques already formed and now forming, and to give the names of usurers.

There were nineteen bids for gold to-day, amounting to $6,072,500, at from 117.38 to 118.19. The amount sold was $1,500,000, at from 118.13 to 118.19.

CINCINNATI.

The Tract Society—The Musical Festival—Election Returns—Women's Foreign Missions.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The American Tract Society, of New York, and the Western Tract and Book Society, of Cincinnati, have united. Hereafter there will be only one depository in Cincinnati, whose field consists of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The funds contributed in future will go to the General Benevolent Fund, and one-tenth of all the American Tract Society gives away will be used in the Cincinnati field.

The rehearsals for the musical festival, to commence on the 6th of May, are now occurring frequently, and are of the most satisfactory nature. Prof. Singer, the representative of Theodore Thomas, highly commends the efficiency of the Cincinnati chorus. Workmen are busily employed in getting the Exposition Hall in readiness for the great musical event. The sale of season tickets commences on Monday.

It is claimed to-night that the official count of votes elects D. T. Wright, Liberal Republican, to the Constitutional Convention over John W. Harrod, Republican, by 16 majority. The result will, however, not be promulgated officially till to-morrow. Peck, Liberal, is elected over Warrington, Republican, for City Solicitor, by 17 majority.

The third annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Cincinnati Branch, was held here to-day, with Mrs. Bishop Clark presiding. The reports of the Corresponding Secretary shows encouraging progress during the year. One hundred and six auxiliary societies have organized, making the whole number 311, distributed through Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. The receipts for the year were $10,056, $5,600 of which have gone to India, and $3,000 to China. Dr. Dorsey, Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Miami County, according to a decision to-day, is elected by a majority of 520.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Probabilities—The barometer will continue highest on Friday over the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, with generally clear weather and rising temperature. The pressure will fall decidedly, with possibly a storm-centre in the Southwest. For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, cool westerly winds, and clear weather. For the Lake region, westerly winds, backing to the Southwest, with partly cloudy weather.

The afternoon telegraphic reports are missing from the extreme Northwest, and the Florida and Texas coasts.

Railroad News.

CLEVELAND, O., April 10.—A large number of stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, among whom are such well known citizens as W. D. C. Otis, T. D. Crock, F. Brown, Judge Caldwell, and others, have determined to resist the proposed increase of stock and the lease of the road to the Atlantic & Great Western Company. These stockholders claim that the $5,000,000 new stock is wholly uncalled for, and is proposed only for fraudulent and corrupt purposes, and that the Atlantic & Great Western Company, with its $109,000,000 bonds, is hopelessly insolvent.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 10.—The work of making a preliminary survey of the route of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad has been pushed northward to the south bank of the Illinois River, opposite the city, and the Chief Engineer reports that the farmers along the line have, with remarkable unanimity, expressed their willingness to donate the right of way. The exact point at which to cross the Illinois River, to connect with this city, will probably be determined in a day or two.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 10.—The State to-day sued out before Judge Watts a writ of injunction against A. S. Buford, President of the North Carolina Railroad, and all employes of said road, preventing a change of gauge of said road from Greensboro to Charlotte, and the injunction was served. The gauge was to have been changed in a day or two, which would enable trains from the Dansville Road to pass through to the South, and to be done in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Sixth Presbyterian Church has been awarded $11,500 damages from the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, for laying a track in immediate proximity to the church property.

SPRING FRESHETS.

High Stages of Water in Eastern and Western Rivers—Destruction of Property—Families Seeking the Highlands—Detention of Railway Trains.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—The rainy weather during the past four days has had a disastrous effect upon the railroad business of the whole State. Every line is suffering more or less inconvenience. Tracks on the Flint & Pere Marquette, on the Jackson & Lansing, and on the Detroit & Lansing are all suffering from the water, and all the roads of the State are threatened by rising creeks and large streams. At Chatham the water is eighteen feet high, threatening great damage to the ship-yards.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 10.—The Allegheny River still continues at the flood-stage, having risen four inches to-day. The water is nearly up to the second floors on Seneca and Low streets, at Oil City, while portions of the flat on both the east and west sides are flooded. Trains on the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway are discontinued between Franklin and Oil City. The track in some places is three to four feet under water. We hear of no extensive losses of property so far in consequence of the high water.

OMAHA, April 10.—The river is 14 feet 6 inches above low water mark, and on the stand, running full of heavy ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, April 10.—The Illinois River has ceased to rise, and is now at a stand.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10.—The flood is about the same as yesterday but much higher in the upper valley of Genesee.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 10.—The Oswego River is the highest since 1865. Several frame buildings were swept away and others injured. The dam at Noye's woolen factory was also torn away, and goods carried down stream, involving a loss of $6,000.

LITTLE ROCK, April 10.—Three iron piers, each 50 feet in length, of the bridge now being constructed here over the Arkansas River, for the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, were washed down last night by the rapidly rising river. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The river has risen about 20 feet during the past forty-eight hours, and is still rising rapidly. The Little Red River is overflowing its banks. The White River is also very high. The Mississippi River is 22 feet, and still rapidly rising.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 10.—About 100 feet of the track on the Fox River Valley Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, two miles above Dayton, and six miles north of Ottawa, were swept away with the embankment last night. No trains have crossed since, but connections have been made on time by transferring passengers and express goods to trains on either side. The track is being repaired as fast as possible.

AURORA, Ill., April 10.—For some days the water of Fox River has been on the rise, though without doing any serious damage that we hear of, until, last evening, it so undermined the railroad bridge and the track of the Fox River Railway, at Serena, as to prevent the arrival of trains at Aurora this morning from Ottawa. A large force of workmen, however, are to-day repairing the damage, and it is expected that trains will be able to pass in a few hours.

THAMESVILLE, Ont., April 10.—The greatest flood known here for fifty years, is devastating this locality. Many families have been compelled to move, and others have taken refuge in the upper stories of dwellings. Farmhouses are inundated, and horses and cattle are struggling to reach places of safety. In the principal streets the water is four feet deep, and the Post-Office and several stores can only be reached by boats. Four bridges on the Grand River have been carried away.

PRINCETON, ILL.

Anti-Monopoly Convention To-Day—Suit for Damages Growing Out of a "Legal-Fare" Tender on the Rock Island Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 10.—The Bureau County Anti-Monopoly Convention will be held to-morrow, April 11, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Fifth Judicial District Convention, which is called to meet in this place April 30, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

S. V. Riley, of Mineral, in this county, who was ejected from the Rock Island cars at that place a few days since, has just brought suit against the Company in the Bureau Circuit Court for $5,000 damages, having been seriously injured in his fall from the cars. Conductor Wheeler had attempted to put a number of other passengers off the train, who had tendered the "legal fare," and, supposing that Mr. Riley belonged to the party, pretty roughly handled him, and finally threw him off the train. Riley was a rheumatic cripple, but the conductor seemed to be so much excited that he did not wait to see whether the regular fare would be tendered or not. If Riley's statement be correct, the action of the conductor was a gross outrage.

OMAHA.

Heavy Shipments of Silver Bullion—Expedition Up the Yellowstone—Secretary Belknap and Party.

OMAHA, Neb., April 10.—The shipments of silver bullion over the Union Pacific Railroad for the first nine days in April amounted to 40,480 pounds, or an average of 4,500 pounds per day, the value of which is not far from $675,000. The bulk of the shipments were from California, Utah, and Nevada.

This evening the steamer Key West is expected to leave Sioux City for the Yellowstone, Capt. Grant Morris in command. It is expected that Secretary of War Belknap, Gen. Sheridan, and their party are to make the trip.

Steamers have gone a short distance up the Yellowstone at various times, not further than thirty miles, and this expedition proposes exploring for a considerable distance up the stream. Eminent scientists have long pronounced the Valley of the Yellowstone as one of the most remarkable sections in America, and it is to be hoped that, during the coming summer, we shall be told something of its wonders.

A Murderer Wants Another Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The counsel for Wright, convicted of the murder of Rogerski, to-day entered a motion for a new trial, taking exceptions to the charge of the Court and also on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The motion will be argued on Monday.

Lake Navigation.

DETROIT, April 10.—The steamer Dominion, which came through from Wallaceburg this morning, reports that the St. Clair flats are all clear of ice, and the Cleveland steamers this morning reached their destinations promptly, finding no ice to contend with on Lake Erie.

Californian Farmers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Farmers' State Union adopted resolutions in favor of making this a free port, and have under discussion a resolution in favor of adopting United States currency throughout the State.

THE COURTS.

Is or Is Not North Evanston a Village?

The Funny Side of the Present Jury System.

Bill for Injunction to Restrain the Sale of Valuable Hyde Park Property.

Bankruptcy Matters---The Courts in Brief---New Suits.

In the Criminal Court, John Culver, yesterday, filed a petition for quo warranto against H. C. Fulton, Martin Blackburn, Norton A. Boomer, James Goudy, and George Fox, to show by what warrant they exercise the liberties, privileges, and franchises as Board of Trustees of the village of North Evanston. Complainant avers that he owns the north half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of fractional Sec. 12 in Township 41, North Range 13, east of 3 p. m., in Cook County; that on the 11th day of January, 1873, he and A. B. Merrill, O. A. Crain, and E. Garfield filed a petition with, and presented to, the Board of Trustees of the village of Evanston to have the territory described therein annexed to the village of Evanston, which was signed by more than three-fourths of the legal voters, and by more than three-fourths in value of the legal owners of property described in the petition, which lies contiguous to the village of Evanston; that on 27th of January, 1873, the Evanston Board of Trustees annexed the said territory; and that the lands of complainant were part of the annexed property, and now form part of the village of Evanston; that after the filing of said petition with the Evanston Trustees, a certain other paper writing, purporting to be a petition under Section 5 of Article 11 of an act entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, was presented to the Hon. M. R. M. Wallace, County Judge, for his action thereon, and duly filed; that the only act of the Judge on that occasion, as hereafter appears, was the signing of five notices, which were posted in the neighborhood of the place; that, on the 28th January, 1873, a pretended election was held, and returns made thereon to said Judge, who proceeded, notwithstanding complainant objected, then and there, to open and canvass such returns, claiming that such returns showed that thirty-six persons had voted for "village organization" under the general law, and 28 persons had voted against "organization" under the general law, and sign five notices of special election of ten Trustees for the village of Evanston; that on the 11th March, 1873, a pretended election took place, at which Martin Blackburn, Norton A. Boomer, James Goudy, H. C. Fulton, H. C. Parsons, and George Fox claim to have been elected, who have since met and qualified as such, and elected H. C. Fulton President of the Board; that at the time complainant's petition was signed by some of the persons whose names are thereto attached, the words "or otherwise" immediately preceded the words "along the boundary line of the village of Evanston aforesaid;" that afterwards, and before others of the signers thereto had signed the same, the words "or otherwise" were scored out with a black lead pencil, and obliterated; that it was the petition so altered that was presented to and signed by others of the signers thereto, and presented to and acted upon by said Judge; and, it being uncertain whether said words were in or out of said petition, the same words were written in ink, in the notices aforesaid, and, before being issued, were overscored with a black lead pencil in the same way; and that whether the lands of petitioner are within or without Evanston is uncertain, by reason of the description on said petition on the boundaries of such village property. Complainant submits that said petition does not contain a definite description of the lands intended to be embraced in such village, where the boundary of Evanston was, or would be, no action could legally be had, under said other petition, until the first matter was disposed of; that no further action upon the first petition being had by said Judge, except that of signing said notices, the time for holding said election has not yet arrived, and the pretended election of the 28th of January, 1873, was and is a nullity. Complainant charges that, by reason of the acts alleged, there is no such corporation as the "Village of North Evanston" duly incorporated according to law, and that the persons named have unlawfully intruded into and are now unlawfully exercising the franchises of a corporation, and the offices of President and Trustees of such pretended corporation; and that complainant's land is liable to be taxed unlawfully by said pretended corporation, against which outrage he takes the liberty to protest, and to ask the interference of the Court.

FUN AMONG THE JURORS.

Yesterday afternoon a recalcitrant Teuton, whose eighteen years' sojourn in this country has taught him but little of the peculiar advantages and disadvantages of the jury system, wandered aimlessly into Judge Booth's court and took a seat, regarding with awe-born reverence the American style of administering justice. A jury was being impaneled, and eleven good and trusty men had already been secured. The twelfth juror, however, could not be procured, and the advent of the Teuton was hailed with delight. A few deftly-put questions soon showed that he was a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy, and the Judge ordered him to be pressed into service. The bailiff of the Court explained to the new-comer that a German auxiliary was wanted to fill up the jury, but Mr. Schaler declined peremptorily to act. "Mein vif vaits for me at home, and I vonts pe a jury!" he cried, and made for the door. The bailiff made a counter-movement, in which the unlucky German was nearly impaled on the spiked quadrangular that daily threatens with sudden evisceration all parties attending at this Court, and stayed his progress. A tussle ensued, in which Schaler came off second best. During the heat of the affray, Judge Booth's voice resounded through the Court, ordering the bailiff to take the unwilling juryman to jail. Taking a more charitable view of the affair, afterward, His Honor bade Schaler sit down, which he did, grumpily. At the closing of court, His Honor asked Schaler why he committed contempt of court by disobeying his mandate and resisting the officer. The Teuton's speech was short, yet pregnant with a domestic pathos. "I not vish to preak laws," he said, "but ven the man comes, tells me to pe a jury, I dinks I must stay up all nights. I dink of my vif and familys, how they go to police stations for me; how dey dink I ish drowned or drunk, how dey hont for me in de bad blaces; and I dink it ish not goot." The paternal heart of the Judge was touched, his stern face softened, a serene smile beamed benevolently from his lips, and he let the fellow off, only telling him to be on hand at 10 this morning.

An Israelitish juror then stated that he would not be able to attend the next day, as it was the first day of the Jewish Easter. His Honor hinted mildly that he had "better come," and not allow his sacred duties as a Jewryman to interfere with his more sacred duties as a juryman.

SALE OF HYDE PARK PROPERTY ENJOINED.

Sarah A. Munson petitions, in the Superior Court, for an injunction to restain the sale of certain valuable real estate belonging to her in the town of Hyde Park, viz.: Lots 15, 16, 17, and 18 in Cleaverville in that town, which she purchased from Chauncey T. Bowen and Horace Harvey. Plaintiff avers that about the first of May, 1871, she, together with her husband, Francis Munson, conveyed by deed of trust, said property to Henry E. Seeley, to secure payment to James Eddy of $14,000, in five years, at 10 per cent per annum, for money loaned; that on or after the 17th of June, 1872, said Francis executed his nine promissory notes, payable to the order of Alden V. Millard, and Edwin J. Decker, for $1,500 each, payable in 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months from date; that on the 29th July, 1872, complainant executed a second deed of said premises to J. Lewis Lee, bearing even dates with and to secure said notes; that said deed was afterwards executed by Francis Munson, and delivered to Millard & Decker; that the consideration of the notes was merchandise sold to Munson; that complainant was ignorant of the terms and details of sale; that she executed the deed at her husband's request, not knowing what it related to except generally to certain indebtedness to Millard & Decker; that the notes to them were not made at her request; that complainant's property should not be bound-on for any indebtedness of Francis to them; that the deed of trust was executed after the debt had been incurred by Francis; that complainant has received no benefit from the making of the trust deed; that Francis has since become bankrupt, and the sale of his property has been advertised in a Chicago paper, to stay which proceedings complainant petitions for an injunction.

A $20,627 JUDGMENT.

Judge Porter rendered decisions in a number of cases yesterday, the most important of which was Harris v. Douglas. The plaintiff, Susan W. Harris, brought suit in assumpsit against Robert M. Douglas, Stephen Douglas, Adele Williams, Robert Williams, her husband, and Daniel P. Rhodes, as executrix of the late Stephen A. Douglas, laying damages at $30,627.86. Complainant avers that Stephen A. Douglas, on the 23d of January, 1858, gave Arnold Harris a promissory note for $7,500, with interest due at one year from date, who indorsed it and assigned it to plaintiff; that Stephen A. Douglas on the 15th of June, 1858, made notes for $1,500 and $1,843, which passed through the same hands as the previous note and became her property; that Stephen A. Douglas died on the 3d of June, 1861, and left defendant's heirs to this property, after the payment of all just debts; that the notes were never paid by Stephen A. Douglas, and that defendants still refuse to pay them. His Honor decided in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her her $20,627.86 damages.

THE BONDS OF BANKRUPTCY ASSIGNEES.

The gentlemen who are trying to get up a sensation on the theory that the assignees of the various bankrupt insurance companies have failed to give bonds, may assure themselves that the allegation is shadowy as the baseless fabric of a dream. "Book 6," in Register Hibbard's office, contains the names of each assignee, the amount of the securities offered, and the date when approved, with any changes therein that have since taken place. The chances of getting up a sensation are exceedingly slim. The best sensations are stubborn facts.

REFUSING TO INDORSE A NOTE AFTER DISCOUNT.

The case of French et al. v. Stephen M. Staples, tried by Judge Porter, was rather interesting. Defendant is alleged to have purchased from plaintiffs a quantity of stearine of the value of $3,230, for which they paid with a promissory note of Messrs. Risley Brothers. This they refused to indorse, though often requested to do so. At maturity the note was not paid, and defendants declined honoring it. The plaintiffs seek for redress on the general issue of statute of frauds, and lay the damages at $5,000. The case will be carried on to-day.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The petition of John P. Raach, for set-off against the Home Insurance Company, was yesterday decided, the Court directing the petitioner to pay the Assignee of the Company the difference between the notes ($1,330) and insurance ($362.40), namely, $967.60.

The sale of the property of Bugbee & Carleton, namely, the furniture and fittings of the Gall House, 42 South Water street, realized $1,770.53, after the payment of all expenses, and the sum of $1,639.85 is now in bank to the credit of the estate. The Court approved the sale.

Proceedings in the matter of Wm. Cuthbert were ordered dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

Simeon Rosenfels petitioned for discharge, and the usual order under Section 51 was made, for hearing and creditors meeting, before Hibbard May 20. In Joseph Parker et al. the same, except as to the reference which was to J. A. Crain, Freeport, Ill.

The order of dismissal, in the matter of Elison & Foster, was yesterday made absolute.

The Clerk was ordered to pay over to the Assignee of the estate of L. Goldsmith the balance of monies paid into court by the Provisional Assignee, namely, $981.87.

In the matter of William Bateman, on petition of the attorneys, the Assignee was directed to pay them $250 attorneys fees and disbursements.

On the 7th inst., Adolphe Moses, for the petitioning creditor, Joseph Coons, of Philadelphia, filed a petition in bankruptcy against John A. Pierce & Co., claiming as creditors on one note of $117.41, and two notes aggregating $359.97; and alleging the taking of their property in legal process by Vergho Ruhling & Co., and Sontag & Handinger. The usual rule to show cause, and warrant of seizure were ordered.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In Judge Rogers' court, the Troy, N. Y., firm of Sheldon, Graves & Co. brought suit against Messrs. Bangs Brothers, of this city, to recover the value of stoves of plaintiffs, which were destroyed in defendants' store by the great fire. Defendants claimed that the articles in question they sold merely on commission for plaintiffs, and were not liable for, either by accident, by fire or otherwise; plaintiffs, however, asserting that a special stipulation existed making defendants liable for the results of such contingency. The jury found for the plaintiff, with $536 damages.

In the case of Bienow v. Hellman the jury could not agree, and were discharged.

Judge Gary, who has been suffering from poor health for some time past, gave out yesterday morning, and was obliged to suspend his judicial duties for a short time. The miserable ventilation of the different State court rooms causes intense discomfort to all parties doing business therein. His Honor persists in attending to court, although his appearance denotes a man in the last stage of weariness.

The case of Fullam v. Larned, which has occupied the attention of Judge Booth all the week, concluded yesterday evening, the jury bringing in a sealed verdict, which will be read this morning.

In the case of Beall v. Lithgrow, in which the plaintiff sought replevin of furniture seized by defendant, a verdict was rendered in favor of the former, with $600 damages.

The $10,000 fee case still creeps along before Judge Tree. There is a painfully-evident element of rival practice in the case permeating its every step, and it culminated last evening, when His Honor asked one of the counsel low long his address to the jury would be. He answered that he had never yet been limited as to time, and there is no doubt that, for some days, perchance weeks, a flood of fervid eloquence will pour forth at the foot of the judgment seat.

The United States of America were the plaintiffs in an action in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in which the defendants, William A. Murray, Robert H. Watson, Ira Nelson, and William Hosher were sued for $10,000, on a distillery bond; and in another action in which Louis H. Bullock, George Bertram, H. W. Bullock, and James W. Richardson were sued for $15,000, also on a distillery bond.

In the United States District Court the Assignees of Munn, Norton & Scott bring action against George R. Chittenden, on confession of judgment, for $2,896.78.

In the Circuit Court John F. Morrill brings a suit in case against Thomas F. Wall for $2,000.

The French Vault-Light Manufacturing Company bring action in replevin against Robert Burroughs and George Hartman for $2,000.

Samuel W. Walton, doing business in Cincinnati under the name of Samuel W. Walton & Co., brings suit in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against James P. Wells to recover the amount of accepted notes for $149.25 and $256.35, of a promissory note of $261.24 for a new chandelier sold him.

Louisa S. Meserve was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Curtis C. Meserve, under a bond of $36,000, to be approved.

R. Ihadd, Eliza J. Dolan, Agnes Kreichsten, and Anna Tullinger were declared, after trial, to be insane.

Peter R. Westfield was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Alexander B. Williams, under his indorsed bond of $100,000, to be approved.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—United States of America v. William A. Murray, Robert H. Watson, Ira Nelson, and William Hosher; debt, $10,000. Same v. Louis H. Bullock, George Bertram, H. W. Bullock, and James M. Richardson; debt, $15,000.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Assignees of Munn, Norton & Scott v. George R. Chittenden; confession of judgment, $2,896.78.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,528—Christina Schmidt v. James Montgomery; bill to foreclose mortgage. 6,529—Mary Ann Baxley v. Michael Hogan; action of ejectment, $1,000. 6,530—Samuel W. Walton v. John P. Wells; assumpsit, $600. 6,531—William L. Church v. Daniel T. Elston; assumpsit, $600. 6,532—Appeal. 6,533—James B. Floyd v. Oliver B. Sansom and James Ladley; assumpsit, $500. 6,534—John F. Stafford et al. v. Delos N. Chappel; restored bill. 6,535—Appeal. 6,536—Withheld for service. 6,537—Francelia E. Hyde v. William E. Hyde; divorce on the ground of adultery. 6,538—Appeal. 6,539—Appeal. 6,540—Appeal. 6,541—Appeal. 6,542—Ingelbret Tomsen v. Francis A. Conwell; assumpsit, $300. 6,543—A. McKechnie et al. v. George Y. Smith and William M. Melville; assumpsit, $600. 6,544—Same v. Charles H. Beckwith; same, $1,000. 6,545—Meeth A. Cushing et al. v. Telford Burnham; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,546-7—Appeals. 6,548—Clarissa F. H. Meyer v. Herman Meyer and Emma Meyer; petition for partition of north half of Lot 14, Block 98, School Section Addition. 6,549—Boyd and Bufton v. Eugene F. Henshaw; petition for mechanics' lien. 6,550—John F. Morrill v. Thomas F. Wall; case, $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,965—Sarah A. Munson v. J. Lewis Lee, Adam C. Millard, and E. J. Decker; petition for injunction to restrain from selling real estate. 42,966—Ole M. Jacobson v. Martin Culver and Kund H. Forest; bill for injunction. 42,967—Martin Lind v. G. Roberly; assumpsit, $300. 42,968—Appeal. 42,969—Peter E. Bosilter et al. v. Mary Jarvis; affidavit for garnishee summons. 42,970—French Vault Light Manufacturing Company v. Robert Burroughs and George Hartman; replevin, $2,000. 42,971—Jay & Hancock v. Thomas C. Lamb; assumpsit, $800. 42,972—Cyrus v. Magdalena Buler; divorce on ground of desertion.

Keeping a Country Post-Office.

The free and easy manner in which some rural Post-Offices are kept is illustrated by a case stated in the Belfast (Me.) Age. The Post-Office in the town of Liberty has been kept by proxy; Mr. Knowlton, a trader, being Postmaster, while the duties of the office were done by a woman, at her house. Frequent complaints having been made of the loose manner in which it was kept, Mr. Carr, the agent of the Post-Office Department, proceeded to make an investigation. Stopping incognito in the village, he visited the Post-Office and found no difficulty inabstracting quite a number of letters. During the same evening, after arrival of the mail, he called again and took away the mail bag, which was carelessly left exposed. The next morning he called upon the Postmaster, who stated to him that the mail bag had been stolen. He thereupon informed him that he was the supposed thief, and advised him to resign, which he did. A new Postmaster will be appointed.

MISSION WORK.

Second Annual Meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions—Interesting Reports—Election of Officers.

The second annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest was held yesterday in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. The meeting was well attended, over 200 ladies being present, among them delegations from Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Evanston, Ill.; Valparaiso, Ind.; Lake Forest; Waukegan, and several other places. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Board, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mrs. A. M. Gibbs acting as Secretary.

After the singing of a hymn and the reading of Scripture, prayer was offered by Mrs. Mitchell.

The Recording Secretary read the names of delegates from auxiliary societies.

The report of the year's work was presented by Mrs. Laflin, but, on motion, was referred to a committee consisting of Mesdames Hoge, Farwell, and Walker, to report in the afternoon.

The report of the Treasurer was then called for, and read. It showed that $9,348 were received during the past year, while the expenses have been quite small.

The report from the Board of Interior was submitted by Mrs. Blatchford, and contained pleasant words of greeting and encouragement.

The report from the Baptist Society was made by Mrs. Harris, and the report from the Methodist Society by Mrs. Hitt.

Mesdames Swasey, Ely, Attlebury, and Bartholomew were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

A general discussion sprang up as to where the next annual meetings should be held, most of the ladies being in favor of going from place to place.

After the acceptation of an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Board at Detroit, the ladies repaired to an adjoining room, where a sumptuous lunch was spread out, to which full justice was done by those present.

The Board again assembled at 2 o'clock p. m., and, after the singing of a hymn, Mrs. Joseph Haven gave an interesting account of her experiences in the missionary field of Turkey and Syria.

A letter from Mrs. Calhoun was read by Mrs. Keep, giving a thrilling account of the missionary work done among the Indians.

The report of the Secretary, which had been referred to a committee, was reported back and accepted.

The report contains some very interesting items. It commences with the announcement that death had stricken one name from their roll during the past year—Mrs. Frederick Brown, of St. Paul, Minn. In her name some one was asked to become standard-bearer in her stead. Reports had been received from most auxiliary societies, and all are showing an unprecedented activity. A majority of them had sent acceptable boxes of clothing to home missionaries. The right value of these gifts could never be given, and the hope was expressed that every year would see a repetition of this work.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing an increase of $3,000 over last year.

Ninety-one auxiliary societies, 31 mission circles and bands, and 84 life members had been recorded since their organization; 12 missionaries, 7 Bible readers and teachers, 36 pupils, and 1 mountain school had been supported during the past year. The report then recapitulates the good work done by the different missionaries laboring at foreign stations. It further states that the most valuable work accomplished during the last year was the purchase of Woodstock, India, as a sanitarium and school for children of missionaries. The Philadelphia Society had paid $10,000 for the property, and the Northwestern Mission $2,000, and the expenses would hereafter be borne jointly by both missions.

After the reading of the Secretary's report, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Evanston, delivered a very spirited address, giving an outline of the foreign mission work, and the beneficial results already obtained, referring especially to the work done at the Sandwich and Society Islands, and spoke in eloquent terms of the faith, liberality, and charity of woman, who were always the foremost in battling for the good of mankind and for religion.

At the conclusion of Dr. Taylor's address, another hymn was sung, after which the Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected:

President—Mrs. A. H. Hoge.
Vice-Presidents—Mesdames Patterson, Swazey, Farrand, Dr. Ely, J. Y. Farwell, E. D. Wells, and G. Fisher.
Corresponding Secretaries—Mesdames G. H. Laflin, Albert Keep, E. D. Ely.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. A. E. Kittredge.
Treasurer—Mrs. Jesse Whitehead.
Managers—Mesdames Wm. H. Blair, Arthur Mitchell, C. H. McCormick, Dr. Brown, Judge Davis, S. P. Farrington, Taylor, C. H. Browning, E. C. Walker, J. W. Tilman, Lyon, Tyndall, W. D. Raymond, Glenwood, Pearson, J. Young, Williamson, N. B. Judd, and A. M. Gibbs.
Auditor—Rev. A. Swazey.

At the conclusion of some further routine business, and tendering a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, and to the Rev. Dr. Taylor for his eloquent address, the meeting adjourned sine die.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you favor me by publishing in THE TRIBUNE the following brief remarks bearing upon the construction of the proposed new Court-House: I will confine my statements to one feature of the building,—the central court, or space in the centre of the building. This large building, in all its courts and offices, will ordinarily contain a very large number of people, and it is highly necessary that all of the most approved hygienic and sanitary devices for the comfort and health of its inmates should be incorporated into its construction. Carbonic acid gas is largely generated by the human lungs; also, by the burning of coal-gas,—each single gas-jet consuming as much oxygen as five men; also, by the burning of coal, wood, &c.; also, by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and by various other causes; and this gas is so much heavier than atmospheric air that it must be heated to 300 degrees of Fahrenheit before it is of the same density as the atmosphere; and, as it is generated, it flows through the air to the lowest level. It will thus be evident that a large portion of it, coming from various sources throughout the whole building, will necessarily flow into this central court. The vapors of perspiration, and other noxious vapors, will likewise find their way into this great receiver. It will thus be seen that this central court will be a vast reservoir of offensive and deleterious gases, with a continuous and never-failing source of supply; and it would be folly to resort to rarifying ventilation. Large fires, with tall chimneys, would be a feeble and ineffectual means of emptying this huge reservoir of miasma.

In reference to this central court being used as a means of lighting the inner rooms of the building: The light from this court, 100 feet deep, will be of quite a secondary character, under the most favorable circumstances, in clear weather; and, in dark, cloudy weather, it will be scarcely any light at all; and pitiable will be the condition of those men who are doomed to be constantly secluded from the sun's light, in a dreary and monotonous court. Modern investigation has demonstrated the fact that even a short street of two-story houses, built up at one end, is a fruitful source of disease to those who live in it.

It will be a great and fatal mistake to have this important building put up on the plan of having a central court. Yours, very respectfully,

A LABORER.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1873.

SOLOMON NEUSCH.

WINCHESTER, Ill., April 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed an item in your paper, reported to you from Winchester, that I had failed, and my liabilities exceded my assets $20,000. This is untrue. I have made arrangements to continue my business, and have paid all immediate demands. Hoping you will do me the favor to correct the false impression, I remain, yours truly,

SOLOMON NEUSCH.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD IRON.

The Transportation Tax and Cost of the Tariff.

BY EDWARD ATKINSON.

We republish, from a speech made by Edward Atkinson, Esq., in Boston, on the 20th of April, 1869, the following analysis of the tax on railway transportation imposed by the tariff on iron:

It needs but little reflection to perceive that the very existence of New England depends upon cheap transportation. Year by year the source from which we get our wheat and our beef moves farther west. As Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are filled up and fenced in, the crops change and the grazing-grounds disappear. With a more dense population in these States has come the establishment of manufactures; not, perhaps, of textiles and pig or bar iron—these employ but few hands; but manufactures of tools, of furniture, of harness, and all the various needs of a dense population, and with them the wagon and car builders, the blacksmiths, and the like, who outnumber operatives in factories and iron works by five to one, and thus the crops which used to be made and sent to New England are consumed at home, while we must look to Nebraska and Iowa for our wheat, and to Texas and the great plains of the central region west of the Missouri for beef as well as for our wool and our hides. Thus cheap railroads become more and more necessary. In fact, *cheap* transportation is nothing but *free* transportation, *free* exchange, or in other words FREE TRADE. It is because we have free exchange, even to the extent which has been accomplished, that we owe the progress of the people of this land. Changes in our fiscal policy have retarded our progress, but still we have made progress, and it is because of free trade and the free exchange now made possible by our railroads, that men like Senator Wilson are no longer compelled to work fourteen hours a day on a farm for $6 per month, as he says he did when he was a young man.

But notwithstanding this need of cheap railroads, the insatiable demands of Pennsylvania continue, and under one pretext or another the tax upon railroad iron is continued, and railroads are made costly. When the question was one of internal taxation these railmakers did not hesitate to present the proofs that the internal taxes, of which they have since been relieved, amounted to over $16 per ton upon every ton of rails made. Yet with that burden upon them the skillful and energetic prospered. Since they were relieved of these internal taxes the price of iron has risen, while the cost has been reduced by many great improvements; the Elershausen process, for instance. It is now impossible for them to object to the removal of the duty of $14 per ton upon railroad iron unless they can disprove all their own evidence to the effect that the internal taxes were more than the duty.

Reference may be had upon this point to the evidence given by Hon. D. J. Morell, member of Congress for the Cambria Iron Works, an establishment of the capacity of 50,000 tons of rails per annum, and consequently the recipient of about one-twentieth part of the bounty which we pay, say $700,000 per annum in gold.

This tax would not be imposed or tolerated for a moment were it not for the demand of the iron masters, truly called our *masters*, to be protected; and if the argument upon which they base their claim is well grounded, this tax of less than $3,000,000 collected by the Government, costs the people of the United States *more than one hundred millions a year*. I find the proof of this in a document which emanates from Pennsylvania. It rarely happens that we get a useful lesson in political economy from Pennsylvania; we therefore take the more pleasure in acknowledging the valuable information which we have derived from the report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1868.

From this document we learn that there were in the United States on the 31st December, 1868, 52,500 miles of railroad track, including second track and sidings; of this total, 16,536 miles have been built in the ten years ending Dec. 31, 9,448 miles in the last five years of the decade, and 3,033 in the last year. In this vast extension of our railroad system and in the wealth created thereby, we may find the main secret of our power and of our ability to bear the burden of a vicious currency and of a costly and thoroughly bad system of taxation, with so little apparent injury. In illustration of the wealth developed by railroads we may cite a few facts which have lately been brought out by Mr. H. V. Poor in his recent work upon railroads. In 1851 the gross earnings of all the railroads in the United States were only $39,000,000. In 1867 they were over $400,000,000, representing an increase per capita from $1.65 to $11.12.

But the receipts of 1867 were in a currency worth only about 70 cents on the dollar; the true increase was from $1.65 to about $8 in gold, or about five-fold, while the weight of merchandise transported increased from 504 pounds per capita in 1851 to 4,166 pounds per capita in 1867.

Thus, notwithstanding bad management, heavy taxation, high cost, war prices and Wall street irregularities, the cost of moving freight is less proportionately by nearly one-half, yet the present cost can and ought to be reduced to half the present rate. By far the larger portion of this increase of merchandise moved is wealth absolutely created by the construction of railroads, articles which would have no value could they not be moved, and from this increase we may deduce the full effect of any cause which retards the rapid extension of railroads. Such a cause we have in the heavy duties upon railroad iron, now imposed at the rate of 70 cents per hundred pounds, or $14 per ton of 2,000 pounds. The report of the Iron and Steel Association furnishes many data by which we can estimate the injury inflicted by this duty.

The Association rates the rails required per mile at 90 tons, giving 4,725,000 tons of rails now laid. Upon this quantity they estimate the annual wear at 6½ per cent, a much lower rate than most authorities assume, but even at this rate we shall require in 1869 for repairs only 325,000 tons of iron rails. It is estimated that in the year 1869 over 4,000 miles of new railroad will be built, but as roads are now laid with heavier rails, and in many cases Bessemer steel is substituted for common iron, the allowance of 90 tons per mile, or 360,000 tons, is entirely insufficient. There should be added for sidings and extra weight, and for the extra expense of steel rails, ordered both for new track and for repairs, not less than 90,000 tons, making our minimum requirement for the year 1869 equal to 850,000 tons of common rails. Our domestic supply of rails is entirely insufficient; we imported during the last ten years 1,000,000 tons out of a little over 4,000,000 used.

The demand is imperative, and the use of iron increases in a greater ratio that the increase of population, cost what it may. Last year we used nearly 1,000,000 tons of rails, of which we imported 260,000. Under such circumstances the price of the total supply, both domestic and foreign, is of course regulated by the cost of the imported rails, plus the duty of $14 per ton. Upon the 850,000 tons, the minimum required in 1869, we shall therefore pay an excess of price of $14 per ton, or a little more than $11,000,000 gold, of which sum, at the proportion of one ton foreign to three domestic, the Government will get $2,750,000, and the iron masters $7,250,000. This sum would build about 450 miles of railroad upon our Western prairies at the rate of $24,000 in gold per mile.

The rate of retardation consequent upon the duty is therefore 11 per cent upon the estimated amount of our construction of track in 1869, viz: upon 4,000 miles. This tax must be paid by the sections of country which will have the railroads permitted to be built, while we shall lose the productions of the sections whose wealth would be created if the iron masters did not deprive us of 450 miles which might be had without requiring the outlay of any more capital, if the amount of capital now absorbed in duties and bounties to the iron masters were applied to their construction.

But we must carry our analysis still further. The power of a railroad to develop wealth can only be compared to the power of steam in developing force. The average number of tons carried upon each mile of railroad is 2,000. This is the present average on the Chicago & Northwestern, a new road, and the average value $150 per ton as proved conclusively by Henry V. Poor.

We may, therefore, affirm that if the duty of $14 per ton were abated and the price thus reduced, 450 miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for instance, might be built, upon which an annual traffic of 900,000 tons would ensue, of merchandise worth $150 per ton, equal to $135,000,000, all of which upon this route would be wealth absolutely created or made more valuable by the construction of the railroad.

It happens that the effect of duties upon railroad iron can thus be demonstrated and reduced to a formula; the injurious effect of all duties upon iron, steel, copper and other metals is as great, but the formula cannot so easily be presented and proved.

Duties upon metals and coal are to all intents and purposes taxes upon power; they are obstacles to the substitution of natural forces, and of machinery for human labor. They are taxes upon the process, not the results of industry.

Therefore their injurious effect is ten, aye twenty fold the nominal amount collected or the apparent burden upon the people. If the owner of a great cotton factory were to divert a portion of the water from the head of his fall and diminish his water-power in order to irrigate a meadow upon which a few fat cattle might be fed, thereby retarding the speed of his mill and stopping his machinery, he would be a fit candidate for an insane asylum; yet our legislators obstruct the application of power greater than that of any water-power by interposing artificial obstructions to prevent the people of the United States from obtaining their full supply of iron, steel, and coal, in order that the iron masters of Pennsylvania may feed their fat cattle, and fatten upon the plunder of which they have despoiled the community. With natural resources so great as to enable them to pay extravagant wages to the laborers, and yet make iron at a less cost than England or any other country in the world, these men yet cry baby, call themselves infant manufacturers, and insist that we shall sacrifice millions of wealth to meet their selfish demands. The imposition of taxes upon railroad iron cannot be defended upon any plea of the necessity of revenue. The increase in the consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, and whisky, the increase of incomes and of the use of stamps caused by the addition of $135,000,000 to the annual product of the country, which would ensue from the construction of 450 miles of railroad of which we are now deprived by the duty on rails, would far more than compensate for the loss of revenue which would follow from the abatement of such duty upon the rails themselves. We have to learn the lesson of increasing our revenue by abating oppressive taxes; and, to compel such abatement, we must show what these taxes cost.

If the country cannot be induced to demand the abatement of duties upon railroad iron by the simple statement of the cost of this tax in dollars, let them consider the tax in this form:

Under the pretext of collecting revenue, the Government in the year 1869, will tax the people of the United States 112 miles of railroad for its own use and 338 miles for the sole use and benefit of the iron masters of Pennsylvania. From such tax the Government will receive $2,750,000, but the people may have to suffer the loss of $135,000,000 if the object for which the protection is demanded shall be gained. But the cost of the tax upon iron is still greater. It is estimated that for every pound of iron used in rails, the construction of a railroad creates a demand for three pounds for chairs, spikes, bridges, buildings, locomotives, and cars and improvements incident to its construction, and when we estimate the cost of the duty upon this additional quantity and cast it up in the form of miles of railroad of which we are deprived, we almost begin to believe that the building of the whole line of the Northern Pacific Road is prevented or retarded by this mischievous tax. Only consider, gentlemen, how imperative this demand for railroads is. In spite of an average cost of over $200,000 per mile, England and Wales had in 1865 one mile of railroad to every 6¼ square miles of surface, while we had in the thickly settled Northern States only one mile to twenty-five square miles (excluding Kansas and Oregon), and in the South only one to ninety-two. England and Wales probably have now one mile of railroad to every five square miles of surface, and are still constructing more.

If we could discount the wealth which our roads would create we might not care for the obstruction of the tariff, but actual existing capital is the only fund from which the wages of those who are employed to build railroads can be paid, and capital is only the saving of past labor; it accumulates slowly; we consume in each year nearly all we produce; the whole wealth of the United States in improvements on land or farms, in railroads, buildings and works of every kind does not exceed in value five times our annual product. We accumulate experience, not material wealth, and in economic science we have yet to begin to accumulate experience.

I have said that we have made steep grades upon every existing railroad. I mean by this that our false revenue system enhances the cost of repairs and of running our roads, and we stand at a cost far beyond what is needful.

Massachusetts is spending $10,000,000 to pierce the Hoosac Mountain, and thus save the 25 cents per ton which would be the extra cost of hauling freight over the mountain; yet, while we have been doing this, the General Government has constructed ten artificial Hoosac Mountains between Boston and the Mississippi River.

The cost of freight between us and the Mississippi might be reduced ten times 25 cents per ton did not the law interpose and forbid reduction. To repeal that law would be to remove ten Hoosac Mountains which now bar our way.

The cost of maintenance of track and equipment, with the expense of running the trains, is twice as great, in gold, in this country as it is in England, and the large portion of this difference arises from the excessive cost of all the materials used in repairs and maintenance of the roads, and this excessive cost is to be attributed, like that of construction, to the taxes upon iron, steel, copper, lumber, and every other article used.

It will be alleged that there is a fallacy in my reasoning, because, if the duties were entirely removed, the price of rails would fall to the full extent of the amount of duty now imposed; but, even if we were fully prepared to admit this allegation, it is not one which the protectionist can make. If he calls for a tariff for protection, he asks it in order that he may maintain the price of the commodity protected. If he cannot accomplish such maintenance or enhancement of price he fails to secure his end. It is in order to keep up the price that this infant of a hundred years old still cries for the force of law. His claim is that, if you will for a time give him a higher price than the foreign rail will cost, he will presently give you a rail at a less cost.

If this were true, how long can we afford to wait for cheap rails at a cost of $135,000,000 per annum? But it is not true. Have you ever heard of a manufacturer of iron or steel who would admit that he had ceased to be an infant and could live by the use of his own strength and skill?

We, as free-traders, can admit and must admit that there is no fallacy in the argument which I have adopted, and that we should not at once obtain a reduction in the price of rails equal to the full abatement of the duties. The first effect would doubtless be a partial reduction in cost. If we abated the duty of $9 on pig iron per ton at the same time we abated the duty on rails of $14 per ton, we might at first obtain an abatement in the cost of rails equal to the duty upon the pig iron, since it has been fully demonstrated that we can produce pig iron at a less cost per ton, in gold, than any other nation. But the moment we had any abatement in the price of rails, even of $9 per ton, the consumption and demand would increase, and England cannot meet an increased demand to any great extent. Her mining population is now worked to about its full power, and any new demand upon it would result in an increase of wages far greater in proportion than the increased demand. Hence would arise a natural protection; the true protection that ensues from free trade, that of raising the wages of our competitors, not reducing our own. Once accomplish this among the English miners, and then inform them of the superior conditions of life in our iron and coal mines as compared with the desolate "Black Country" of England, and the migration to this country would begin which would forever establish our supremacy.

We are charged with being un-American, with subserviency to England, and, for lack of logic or facts, our opponents attempt to stop our course with misrepresentation and personal abuse.

To-night we throw down the gauntlet, and we affirm that he who deprives his fellow-countryman of food, fuel and shelter, even under due process of law, is a despoiler and an enemy of his country.

We affirm that a tax can only be a burden, and cannot, in the nature of the case, be a benefit, and therefore we claim that the object aimed at in the enactment of tax laws, whether called tariffs or by any other name, shall be the collection of revenue with the least interference possible in the pursuits of the people.

We who are here to-night are but the skirmish line; our supports are in sight and our reserves constitute the whole people of the United States, except those who are willing to call in the force of law to enable them to levy taxes upon their fellow-countrymen for private gain and not for the public good.

We have submitted long to a false system, with an ignorant patience worthy of all dispraise, and we now intend to impress upon the people the necessity of slowly, but surely, removing from the tariff every protective duty, giving due warning and paying due regard to established interests; but adhering steadily to this end and object, for the reason that the heavy taxes, which must in any event be imposed, make it imperative that every obstacle to the largest production shall be removed.

GOODRICH.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Justice to the dead, as to the living, demands a few words in reply to a recent article in your paper concerning the "Goodrich tragedy." You assert that, "In any case, it is evident that Goodrich was a confirmed, deliberate, and heartless libertine." I aver that never was a sentence framed that conveyed a more erroneous impression than that. I happen to have known the character of this man for years, and there is not that man or woman living, who knew him, that can or dare come forward and say aught derogatory to Mr. Goodrich's character up to the last year of his life; and the very awkward manner in which he managed his love-affair shows his ignorance of the ways of the world, and that he was a perfect novice in the art of a seducer. Could the voice of a beloved and lovely wife be heard from the portals of Heaven, the echo would only be, He was a true, gentle, loving, kind husband!

In the business walks of life, integrity, industry, and uprightness were conspicuous. He was conscientious, and with a strong sense of moral obligation, correct in all his habits, pleasant and affable in family relations, sacrificing self to gratify others, and, in every relation, was held up as an example to young men worthy of imitation. If, in an evil hour, he fell from his steadfastness, and in one short year, fearful retribution overtook him. Is not this enough?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

From the Railroad Point of View.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The railroad companies are not indifferent to the movement against them. They realize its threatening proportions, and are anticipating the inevitable collision. For a time they expect to suffer, but not alone. They have closely watched the progress of events; have seen how, by fervid declamation, an "irrepressible conflict" has been precipitated; and are not disposed to vainly attempt to stem the popular current. They are assured a stringent law will be passed at Springfield, and are putting forth no efforts to avert the blow. They propose to submit to it, and let the recoil knock into the heads of the agitators the wisdom they will not otherwise learn.

The time for calm reasoning has gone by. Denunciation is now the order. The branded "monopolies" are condemned without a hearing. With the exception of the mild statements of Messrs. Newell and Harris, the corporations have maintained complete silence. It was impossible to still the clamor, and they preferred to await the issue. Had they been otherwise disposed, it would have availed them nothing. The "people" would not have listened to them. Perhaps they will before the year has run out.

The railroad-managers believe the best way to be rid of a bad law is to obey it to the letter. If a law is passed prohibiting discrimination, and enforcing a uniform rate per mile, their present intention is to observe it strictly. And, if six months' experience does not teach every business-man in the State the supreme folly of such legislation, and impel him to demand its immediate repeal, then the experts who have made these matters practical life-studies will be willing to yield the management of the roads to the farmers and ambitious spouters who are now so anxious to "regulate" them.

Any furious declaimer can mouth freely about confiscation and compulsion. Any hair-brained legislator can draw up a bill that would crush the life out of the weaker and cripple the stronger corporations. For which services, both would win admiration, perhaps distinction. But the man has not yet arisen who can judge unerringly between the oppressed and the oppressor, and relieve the abused by correcting the abuse.

No railroad expert denies the existence of abuses. In a system that has grown so suddenly great, it could hardly be otherwise. Just as ailments creep into the physical system, they have insinuated themselves into the railroads; but no sane man thinks of curing a pain in the knee by amputating the limb. Yet the impetuous agitators of to-day would remedy the grievances by confiscating the roads. Some of the companies would be considerably relieved were the Government to buy them out. Such a result is not the worst that is threatened.

Discrimination is the chief complaint. At first sight, it does seem to be an unblushing wrong. Look at it closer, and it grows less so. Numerous efforts have been made to prevent it. The specifics failed because they did not meet the case. The desideratum is a pro-rata tariff,—i. e., a uniform rate per mile for transportation. It has a very specious aspect. Yet such a law would be the grossest kind of discrimination. It would utterly ignore the first principles of commercial law and practice, and allow no distinction between wholesale and retail transactions. At one station, half a car-load per day is loaded. Two miles beyond, ten or twenty car-loads per day are loaded. Shall the smaller station's two miles shorter haul, more than counterbalance the larger business of the other? It is simply a question of wholesale and retail. If the Legislature can prevent railroads discriminating in favor of the wholesale shipper, why not carry the principle into daily life, and compel the merchant to sell as cheaply to the laboring man, who can only buy a pound of sugar, as to the flourishing grocer, who can draw his check for a hogshead? Farmers are not the only class of suffering humanity.

Railroads are generally interested in building up their terminal points. Every road centering in Chicago works for the growth of this city. A law enforcing uniform charges per mile would put a veto on such friendly advances. Take the case of a barge-load of wheat coming down the Mississippi from Minnesota. At Dubuque or Clinton, the Illinois Central or Northwestern could afford to carry it to Chicago at a rate barely covering the cost of transportation, in order to prevent its transit down-stream to St. Louis. Were the through-rate to be graduated on the uniform tariff basis, the cargo would be lost to Chicago. The same remark applies to north and southwards. The Illinois Central, between Chicago and Cairo, is crossed by eight railroads having western connections. Were the Central to be restricted to the uniform rate, each one of these roads would drain the competing territory of every car-load of freight, because they soon enter Indiana, beyond the reach of the law that would hamper the Illinois Central its entire length of 707 miles in Illinois.

Discrimination in favor of through business, though simple in operation, arouses intense hostility. People who do not understand it denounce it as merciless extortion. They either forget, or do not know, that a full train, made up at a terminal station, and sent through to its destination, is worked at considerably less cost than local business, picked up piece-meal at way-stations. This difference is a large item, and ought to be taken into account by the managers in adjusting their tariffs. A train starting from the Mississippi, partly loaded, stopping to leave and take on cars at intermediate stations, may earn less net, at regular local-rates, than a train sent through laden with freight, carried at a lower rate.

In order to secure a share of the business at competing points, the rates on through business must be alike on all the lines, irrespective of their varying lengths. No two routes being the same in distance, it follows that the prices charged must be at a different rate per mile,—less per mile on the longer, and more on the shorter. The abolition of this practice would deprive the longer route of any share whatever in the competing business. From any interior city having direct connection with Milwaukee, Toledo, Cincinnati, or St. Louis, under the operation of a pro rata law in Illinois, Chicago would be utterly excluded. Yet, by acquiescing in the ill-advised movement, she inaugurates a suicidal policy that would cut her off from the trade of every city having competing roads to other large centres.

Another result, equally startling, has not been taken into account: The threatened legislation would strike a death-blow at the suburban towns. A uniform-rate-per-mile law will abolish all commutation-tickets. It will not allow the man who travels twice a day upon the road any advantage over the man who takes a ride only once a year. The Solons who court popularity by their strenuous efforts to "regulate" the roads have not foreseen the consternation this result will create. Call in the commutation-tickets, charge regular fare, and the thousands of suburban residents will set up a howl that will be a natural echo to the farmers' outcry against "monopolies." Then the corporations can consistently say that their warning was all unheeded during the popular clamor, and can let the people bear the infliction their own folly has wrought. Every settled minister in the State now has a half-fare ticket; every "drummer" travels on a 1,000-mile ticket, and each one of the residents in our numerous suburbs rides to and from the city on commutation-tickets, which a uniform-rate law will oblige the companies to call in. Residents of the several towns along the Northwestern, doing business in the city, would then be privileged to pay 4 cents per mile,—the rate the Board of Commissioners have established for that road, in pursuance of law, while patrons of the Hyde Park train would ride for 3 cents, and thus admirably illustrate the working of a law for the "regulation" of railways, drafted by farmers and lawyers.

The immediate result of this agitation has been to deter capital from Illinois. It is utterly impossible now to secure one dollar of money in New York for a new railroad in this State. Capital is notoriously conservative, and shrinks from contact with revolutions. When approached, capitalists say there are plenty of inviting fields for their surplus money in other States, and they decline to place it where violent agitation renders its investment precarious. If we have already as many railroads as our present development requires, no immediate injury to our prosperity may result. If not, we must do without; for, astonishingly few, if any, of the declaimers against "monopolies" ever put a dollar into any railroad in Illinois. Our far-reaching system is the product of Eastern capital, from which none have reaped greater benefits than the farmers. *They* are not independent. What would be their plight were it not for the industrious artisans who throng our cities, run our manufactories, and create the demand for the farmers' products? We are a dependent, democratic people. No class can exalt itself as *the* life of the country. We live upon each other; and, were this principle more generally recognized, there would be fewer demagogues and less complainings.

It may be said Chicago should not flourish at the expense of the State. Does not the State gain by her aggrandizement? She contributes one-sixth of the taxes paid into the State Treasury. If Chicago becomes paralyzed, the State will suffer correspondingly. Deprive her of the advantages she commands, enforce tariffs that will bankrupt her merchants within a year and drive all capital into adjacent States, and the men who are now egging on the farmers will be the first to cry "Enough."

The admitted evil is in giving special rates. The companies publish a tariff that is ignored. Heavy shippers get the advantage of special rates. The principle is unjust. A large shipper can go to a small shipper, and give the latter the benefit of his special rate for a "consideration," and still enable the small shipper to save money.

Several of the railroads running westward from Chicago are now arranging their freight tariffs to conform them to the special rates, thus removing a fruitful scource of complaint. It was their intention, had the Supreme Court fully sustained them in their chartered rights, to have met in convention and agreed upon the discontinuance of the profitless rates at competing points, which render discrimination at local stations so obnoxious. The aggrieved, however, impatiently demand a Procrustean law; and, when promulgated, though it will decrease the railroad earnings materially, the corporations propose to obey it literally, believing that they can stand it longer than the "people," and that those who clamored most for it will cry first and loudest for its repeal.

A. D. C.

THE EUREKA TRAGEDY.

Slanders Upon the Town and Its Citizens.

EUREKA, Ill., April 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to call the attention of the public, through the columns of your paper, to a report made in the Chicago *Times*, of April 5, in regard to the tragedy which has so fearfully agitated our community for some time past,—the horrid details of which, when fully known, will be found to be almost without parallel in the history of crime. It is not so much my object to give you the details of this heart-rending affair as to call attention to some things contained in the *Times'* report.

So far as the facts relating to the murder, as detailed in this report, are concerned, I have but little to say, as they are, with few exceptions, correct; though the writer, notwithstanding his shrewdness and egotistical boasting, was not the only person in possession of these facts; for they, and much more besides, were known long before the sun went down on that gloomy and ever-to-be-remembered Sabbath day,—known by men, however, who did not feel it to be their duty to lay the ghastly spectacle, with all its sickening details, before the public, that a morbid gluttony, like that which characterizes the *Times*, might be satisfied.

But, so far as his low-flung allusions and libelous statements about our town and citizens are concerned, they are as scoundrelly and malicious as a wicked and depraved heart could suggest. They indicate a nature so brutish, a mind so debased, a heart so false, an intellect so prostituted, that one is unwilling to rank him even as an equal with the murderess, who, in the lone hours of the night, unseen by human eye, unheard by mortal ear, takes the life of her victim, leaving her mangled form to become a horrid feast for hogs. This unfortunate woman, her heart fired by jealousy, her arm nerved by a desperate purpose, commits a deed for which many a man, under like circumstances, would be called a hero. But this writer comes into our midst at a time when all are appalled and terror-stricken by an awful crime, and, without cause or provocation, deliberately proceeds to injure our good name, calling us "heathens," an ignorant, illiterate mass, "an unregenerate place,"—accompanying these expressions with scurrilous allusions and dirty innuendoes.

You would be led to suppose, from the statement of this reporter, that the Coroner refused him admission to the jury-room during the investigation of the case, when it is known that he did not make his appearance till the jury were through with the case and had rendered their verdict; and yet he says he has been on the trail of the case from the earliest moment in which it was made known, working it up for the benefit of the public.

But, suppose he was here in time for the inquest, and the Coroner refused him admission to the jury-room; what of that? Was it not clearly his right to do so? What was there in the personal appearance or official character of the Solon of the *Times* that he should have had free access to the jury-room? Perhaps, if he had appeared before the Coroner with some of the marks of a gentleman, and could have shown that he was the representative of a paper that made some pretensions to respectability, he might have been admitted, and it is *possible* that he might be in possession of a little more evidence than he is now, notwithstanding he knows it all. That he was excluded (if here at the time) owing to his boorish, ungentlemanly conduct, and his relations to the Chicago *Times*, seems evident from the fact that other reporters—one or two—were present during the entire investigation.

Admitting the fact that he was excluded from the jury-room, was that a sufficient reason why he should assail, indiscriminately, the people and place; why he should vent his spleen and hatred upon those who were in no way connected with the affair.

Those who saw the hogs, in the early twilight of that Sabbath morning, feasting upon the scarcely-cold remains of the murdered woman, must have witnessed a sight fearfully repulsive, but not more repulsive than is seen in the attempt of the worse-than-cowardly assassin to cast reproach and disgrace upon a people who are as much his superiors in intelligence and morality as he is inferior in the attributes of manhood to the swine that were driven from their horrid feast behind the school-house.

We hope, Mr. Editor, to survive the attack of this lying scoundrel of the *Times*. Our "straggling village of 700 people" might be induced to double that number to pay their respects to him if he should return. In our ignorance, we will continue to build up our school, endow our college (which, by the way, is one of the best in this part of the State), train up young men and women, and send them forth into the great battle of life; and it may be that, in a few years from this time, some one will be found, even among our "heathen," who will be accounted a "strong man," and of whom it may be said, "The brethren have faith in him."

I have but a word to say with regard to the actors in this melancholy drama. Mrs. Workman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hedges, is surrounded with a chain of evidence from which there is no escape. There is not a shadow of doubt with regard to her guilt. Her agitation at the time the murdered woman was discovered, the condition of her person when she returned home after night; her fears that she would be accused of the crime; her failure to prove her whereabouts on the night of the murder; and a hundred other things I might name,—all go to fasten guilt upon the unfortunate woman. As is natural in such cases, she has the sympathies of a large proportion of the community.

T. C. Workman, the husband of her who now lies in jail, came to this place, as preacher in charge, two years ago next September. He was here one year previous to this,—about four years ago. There was much opposition to his return the last time, as he was far from being a popular or successful preacher. He was received, however,—the people being determined to do the best thing they could under the circumstances. He is a man of ordinary ability; is well posted in the doctrines of his church; possesses a fair English education; can tell all he knows, and a little more; is rough in exterior, and rough in his intercourse with others; never laughs, unless it is at something he says or does himself; is full of egotism, like the *Times* reporter; in a word, is just such a man as ought not to have been sent to preach to the "heathen." It was these qualities, and not the "heathen," that "doomed" him. The correspondence between him and Mrs. Hedges, out of which has grown this terrible crime, will in due time be published, and, judging from those letters which I had an opportunity of reading, they are not of that class which a morbid public taste generally desires.

It is but natural for Mr. Workman to speak in defense of his wife, and to assert his belief in her innocence. But does he really believe her innocent? He may have so expressed himself to the reporter of the *Times*; but I know he has told others, among whom is the writer of this article, that he had fears of his wife's guilt,—of a deep-laid plan to put an imaginary rival out of the way. Indeed, fears of an impending crisis, of some terrible calamity, were upon his mind for days before the murder was committed.

The Circuit Court for the County of Woodford will soon be in session, when this case, in all probability, will be disposed of. Till then we wait, trusting that whatever mystery there is surrounding the event will be unraveled, and the guilt placed where it properly belongs.

S. W.

A SAD CASE.

The Mystery Surrounding the Death of Mrs. Hall Being Cleared Away.

Yesterday's Developments at the Coroner's Inquest.

Discovery of Undoubted Evidences of an Abortion.

Important Testimony of Medical Experts.

Mr. Newberry Narrates the History of His Acquaintance with Deceased.

Dr. Reynolds Will Be Given a Chance to Explain To-Day.

The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. Sarah N. Hall, who died at the Grand Central Hotel last Saturday, under the peculiar circumstances already adverted to in THE TRIBUNE, was commenced at the County Hospital yesterday morning. Several friends of the lady, Dr. B. P. Reynolds, who attended her during her illness, and about a dozen others in addition to the Coroner, the jury and the reporters, were present. All the witnesses except the one testifying were excluded from the room, and, as will be seen by the report of the testimony, the examination was thorough. Although a great deal of irrelevant matter was brought out by questions of the jurors, yet it all throws some light upon the affair, and will be read with interest. Dr. Reynolds was represented by counsel, Hiram Barber, who listened to the testimony and took notes occasionally, but raised his voice but once. The jurymen, however, could not be restrained, and the Coroner was very lenient, permitting them to ask all the questions they desired, but excluding from the record testimony which was not founded upon fact. Dr. Reynolds was present, and seemed nervous. He was not permitted to be in the room while the witnesses were on the stand. This morning he will be allowed to give his version and tell all he knows of the case, and the cause of Mrs. Hall's death. The following testimony was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF DR. WADSWORTH.

Dr. F. L. Wadsworth, sworn: On the 9th and 10th inst., I made a microscopical examination of portions of a tissue, received from Drs. Ben C. Miller and F. A. Emmons, which was taken from the uterus of Mrs. Sarah N. Hall, at the post mortem examination made at the Morgue April 9. Saw the tissue removed myself. The examination revealed the presence of placental crypts and vessels, affording unmistakable evidence of the existence of recent pregnancy.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BEN C. MILLER.

Dr. Ben C. Miller, sworn: Was present at the Morgue and assisted in making a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Hall. The countenance of deceased was natural but pale. There were no visible marks of injury; examined the contents of the thorax and abdomen. In the right ventricle of the heart found the usual post mortem clots. All the organs were healthy except the uterus and left ovary. The uterus was enlarged, being 5½ inches long, 3½ inches broad, and 1¼ inches thick, and weighed 7 ounces. On opening it found in the upper and lateral portion of the organ the remains of what had been the attachment of a placenta. The left ovary was contracted, and the fallopian tubes of that side closed. This, I think, was the result of an old inflammation. The tissues throughout the body were almost entirely destitute of blood. Death, in my opinion, was caused from hemorrhage, following an abortion or miscarriage. There were no traces of the use of instruments, and it would be difficult to determine how the abortion was produced. The pregnancy had continued about ninety days. [Several prescriptions were shown witness, and he gave an account of their effect upon a person in the condition Mrs. Hall was before her death.] An abortion might be produced by physical debility. Mrs. Hall was in perfect health.

TESTIMONY OF DR. EMMONS.

Dr. Emmons, sworn: He testified substantially, in regard to the condition of the body, as Dr. Miller. He added: There is no doubt in my mind that Mrs. Hall was pregnant from three to four months; there was no evidence of the use of instruments or of drugs; both might have been used without leaving traces; had instruments been used carelessly, wounds would have resulted; the miscarriage, in my opinion, occurred about ten days before death. The prescriptions were evidently to be used after, rather than before the abortion. [The prescriptions called for citrate of iron and quinine—one teaspoonful four times a day; tincture of arnica—to be used as directed; and sulphate of morphia—half-a-grain pill occasionally.]

TESTIMONY OF DR. J. B. BELL.

Dr. J. B. Bell, sworn: Am a physician and surgeon; live at No. 85 Green street; was called on about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning last by Dr. B. P. Reynolds, who told me he wanted me to go to the Grand Central Hotel and see a lady who had died under peculiar circumstances. He said there was some talk among the boarders,—that they were dissatisfied,—and Mr. Clark wanted a certificate of death. He told me that he had been called in the Monday previous and had tended her until she died; that a note was left at his office to call at the hotel. I asked him why he did not call in some neighboring physician. He said he had called on several physicians, but they were not at home and he came for me. I went with him to the Grand Central; met Mr. Clark in the office, and he requested me to go up and see the body. Saw the corpse in the casket in Room No. 37; did not make an examination of the body then, but did afterwards. Asked Reynolds why he wanted me to go with him, and he said he was uncertain about the cause of death, and could not write a certificate. Before I left the office he asked me what he should do about the certificate. I told him the woman had certainly had hemorrhage, and he wrote three certificates, putting the cause "acute inflammation of the womb, followed by hemorrhage." I had not seen the patient, but believed from his statement that that was the cause. The door of Mrs. Hall's room was locked, and Clark gave us a key. Reynolds and myself went in. She looked sallow, and Mr. Clark asked me if the flesh could not be made whiter before her friends saw her. We got some tincture of camphor, and rubbed it on her face. I subsequently exposed the body, and saw a clot of blood extending from the womb. Reynolds removed it, and then took something from the womb. He asked me what it was, and I told him it was a piece of the placenta. Did not notice whether it was wounded. I asked him why in God's name he had not removed it before, and told him that that was the cause of death. He was astonished, and said he had not suspected anything of the kind, and that the certificate was wrong. I told him that there certainly had been excessive hemorrhage, and probably acute inflammation. The certificate was not changed. He could have given a true certificate if he had wanted to. I did not suggest that he alter it. Did not see the woman again until the post mortem examination was made. Reynolds seemed to be entirely ignorant of the merits of the case. He did not tell me about a conversation with her in reference to being enciente. I think her life could have been saved if Reynolds had understood the case and removed the placenta. If he had examined her when first called in, he would have learned definitely what was the matter with her. From her respectability, and what she told him he might had concluded that an examination was unnecessary. I do not think Reynolds understands his business very well; that is his reputation among the medical profession. Have heard of his relieving women in difficulty. He is deficient as a diagnostist.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS E. RICHARDSON.

Thomas E. Richardson, sworn: Live at the Sherman House. Was not acquainted with Mrs. Hall. Have seen Drs. Bell and Reynolds at the Grand Central. Saw both in a State street car last Sunday morning, while on my way to the hotel. Heard Bell ask the other something about pregnancy at thirty days. Reynolds said "No, some trouble of the heart." The car was going south. Also heard Reynolds say that the lady said before she died that if she had done as advised by the physician it would have been all right. They got off at the corner of Thirteenth and State streets, and went to the Grand Central. Did not hear the name of the patient mentioned.

DR. BELL RECALLED.

Dr. Bell recalled: I left my office on Sunday last, about 11 o'clock. Think I saw Mr. Richardson on the car. Before leaving home I was not satisfied about the case, and told Reynolds there must be some cause for the hemorrhage other than the one he had told me. He did not think sufficient blood had been lost to cause death, and said he did not understand the case. I said ... a clot of blood must have formed in or about the heart, and spoke to him of embolism. He did not apparently understand the word. Embolism is the formation of a clot of blood which stops the circulation. He told me he had cautioned her about getting up, she having told him that she intended to go out riding. Do not remember anything being said about pregnancy on the street-car. He assured me that there was nothing of the kind, and could not think there was, from the character of the lady. Had I known the facts, I would have had nothing to do with the case.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE G. NEWBERRY.

George G. Newberry, sworn: I live at the Grand Central Hotel. Have resided there three weeks last Tuesday. Occupied room No. 38. Do not do so now; changed my room on Tuesday. Was acquainted with Mrs. Hall; had known her three or four years. She was not related to me. She occupied, before her death, Room No. 37, which adjoined mine. Was with her daily. She complained of being sick—frequently within the last three weeks. She said she had a cold. Did not tell me she was pregnant during that time, or previously. She employed Dr. Truman C. Miller last winter, and a Dr. Frier. Did not know her to be under the treatment of Dr. Reynolds. She told me about him the last week she was alive, and I saw him at his office on the Friday before she died. She requested me to call him. Never saw him attending to her. Did not know anything about the condition of her clothing; a Mrs. Simons did her washing. Mrs. Hall's health was poor; she was under the doctor's care a year ago last winter; she died on Saturday last between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon; was not present; I saw her last at 1 o'clock; she asked me to come home early that night; saw her also that day after breakfast, but not between that and 1 o'clock. She often told me to come home early at night; she was a widow; do not know how long her husband has been dead. Have lived in the same hotel with her; boarded once for three months before in the same hotel, and then again this winter. Did not see her frequently during the interval, because she was absent from the city. Boarded with her at the Clarendon House on the North Side before going into the Grand Central. We left there together. I had always boarded before on the South Side, and wanted to get back there. Our rooms at the Grand Central communicated with each other. There was a bolt on the door, but no key. She looked like a heathy woman, and I thought she was. I did not think she was dangerously sick. She was up and dressed every day except Friday, but did not leave her room. Did not know she was ill until then. I never passed as her brother. She never told me that she was known as my sister. I did not pay her board at the Grand Central Hotel. I did when we left the Clarendon, but loaned her money, which was to be repaid when she received money from the East. Her drafts came to me and I got them cashed. She went to Joliet two weeks ago last Thursday, to see her cousin (Mrs. Bishop), who was at the point of death. She left a child aged about 11 years. She never passed as my wife. I am married, but do not live with my wife. No steps have been taken to procure a separation. My wife is at Battle Creek with her parents. I send her money. The separation was mutual. Had applied to Mr. Clark to change my room previous to Mrs. Hall's death. She did not apply for a change. Never heard any scandal regarding my relations with her. I was intimate with her only as a friend. I never emptied the slop-bucket in her room. Mrs. Hall has friends in the city. I know them. I do not know what she meant by telling some one that her brother emptied the slops. She had no brother that I know of. There was a coldness existing between her and her relatives. It was caused by a change of rooms in the Clarendon House. She had her cousin's room, and he wanted it, and she was transferred to a small, badly lighted inside room. She was in bed when I last saw her. No one ever told me that her relatives were angry on account of my attentions to her. We were at parties and together a great deal. Her aunt never made any objections. Have been driving with her quite frequently. Was at her aunt's house on Ontario street with her. Never heard that she said deceased could call there but I must not. Have been invited to call there by her lady cousins. Mrs. Hall also asked me to go. Mrs. Hall was a mutual friend of ours. I ceased keeping house last February a year ago. Mrs. Hall frequently came to our house, but the separation with my wife was not brought about by my intimacy with her. Never heard of Dr. Reynolds until Mrs. Hall asked me to tell him to call on her. Do not know when she first made his acquaintance. I was not aware of his reputation. I do not know who wrote the note sent to his office. He did not tell me anything about the case, and did not ask me any questions. She did not appear to be excited when she told me to go for him, and did not look unusually pale. Several gentlemen called on her. I was considered her most particular friend. Some of those who called were strangers to me. I was frequently in her room. The connecting door was bolted nearly all the time. The bolt was on her side. She did not come into my room as often as I went into her room. I do not believe she was pregnant. Come to that conclusion from what I know of her; I never was criminally intimate with her. Was not engaged to be married to her.

TESTIMONY OF MARY AFEY.

Mary Afey, sworn: Am chambermaid at the Grand Central; was in Mrs. Hall's room every day while she was there. Never noticed anything unusual in the room until last Saturday. Asked her if I should make the bed, and she said no, that she was too ill, and the Doctor would not allow her to get up. Did not see a doctor there before she died. On Friday morning she told me, when I came to the door, that I should not come in as there was a doctor there. Saw the Doctor's back only, and could not tell what kind of a looking man he was. Could not see whether he was doing anything. He was standing near the wash-stand, and she was in bed. I made the bed every day except Friday, and never saw any soiled clothing until that day. Never saw any stained underclothing. I emptied the slops every day except Saturday. On that day there was none, and she told me her brother emptied them. I always thought Mr. Newberry was her brother. She never told me he was. I saw him in her room a few moments before she died. He never paid me anything for taking charge of her room. The door between their rooms was nearly always open, and I went from her room into his frequently. Never saw Mr. Newberry in her room except on the day she died. One Sunday he came in, but she was not there. I always knocked at her door, and if she wanted me to come in she would say so. The hall door was not locked on Friday morning when I wanted to go in, and she told me the doctor was there. I made up Newberry's bed every morning. It had always been occupied. Mrs. Hall told me not to tell anybody that her brother had emptied the slops. She got up after the doctor left, and stood on the floor.

TESTIMONY OF KATE SHAW.

Kate Shaw, sworn: Am housekeeper at the Grand Central Hotel. Have been there five months. Was acquainted with Mrs. Hall, and was present when she died, on Saturday last, about half-past 2 o'clock. Her aunt (Mrs. Cowdry), Mr. Brown (the clerk), and Mrs. Frank W. Parmelee were also present. She did not say a word. After she died, Mrs. Cowdry opened a drawer in the wardrobe and showed me a lot of soiled clothing, and asked me to have them washed. I told her I could not, but I got a woman from the laundry to do it. The drawer, which was of ordinary size, was full of the soiled articles. Mrs. Hall told me that she had contracted a severe cold during her visit to Joliet, and on Saturday that she got up and bursted a blood-vessel. It was the impression around the house that she and Mr. Newberry were brother and sister. She never told me they were. On Saturday she was very cold, and I applied hot water to her side, and got some beef-tea for her, and gave her some old cloth. Saw the doctor talking to Mrs. Cowdry in the room on Saturday morning. I came in while he was there, and then went out. The hall door was open. Mrs. Hall did not say anything to me.

TESTIMONY OF LIZZIE CAHILL.

Lizzie Cahill, sworn: I work in the laundry at the Grand Central. Never saw Mrs. Hall until Saturday afternoon, when I went up to wash her. Miss Shaw told me to do so. No one was present. Miss Shaw and Mrs. Cowdry came into the room but did not stay, on account of the stench. Mrs. Cowdry gave me a lot of underclothing to wash. There were about two dozen pieces, all stained, and matted together as if thrown into the drawer while wet. The sheets on the bed were pretty bad. I saw no hand-marks on the pieces. Did not hear any remarks about the cause of her death. The doctor and another man, and her aunt were in the room when I went up, but they left. I do not know Mr. Newberry.

TESTIMONY OF CLARK E. FROST.

Clark E. Frost, sworn: Am assistant clerk at the Grand Central. Have been there a week to-day. Knew Mrs. Hall and Mr. Newberry before they came to board there. Knew Mrs. Hall about two years, and have known Mr. Newberry one year. Was clerk at the Clarendon Hotel. They boarded there. She boarded there before the fire, and she came there with Newberry in October last. Know nothing about her death. On Thursday afternoon a boy was sent to a drug store with a prescription. Do not know what it was for. When she left the Clarendon House, on the 11th of March, she was apparently well. She had an inside room there, and did not like it. Newberry left because she did, I suppose. They went to places of amusement together. She was known to be a widow. Never heard any comment about their intimacy. Never knew of a physician calling on her at the Clarendon. Never knew of a physician calling on her at the Clarendon. Always considered Mrs. Hall a straightforward lady. Did not hear anything said against her reputation. Heard that Newberry was married. Never saw his wife. Understood that he did not live with her. All her relatives seemed to be on friendly terms with Mr. Newberry.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE L. CLARK.

George L. Clark, sworn: Am one of the proprietors of the Grand Central Hotel. Was acquainted with Mrs. Hall. She came to the hotel on the 11th of March. Mr. Newberry came there the day before, and wished to look at rooms. I showed him around. He said he wanted rooms for himself and a friend—a Mrs. Hall. He remarked that he would like to have communicating rooms, if possible. I inferred, from the conversation I had with him, that he was related to her. I showed him communicating rooms Nos. 37 and 38, and he decided to take them. He said he was boarding at the Clarendon, and would send his baggage over the next day. They came together at 5 o'clock, and took lunch. Met them every day. Never suspected the first thing. Always considered both very respectable people. Never heard any comments. Learned about ten days ago that Newberry was married, and that Mrs. Hall was not a relative of his. Heard after her death something said about Newberry being her brother. It probably came from the servants. Meals were sent to her room during the last week. On Thursday, Newberry came to the office and said she was dangerously ill, and requested me to send some tea and crackers to her room. Saturday morning she was reported worse, and Newberry, when he came in, went up stairs. When he came down he said she was ill, but did not think she was dangerous. I went down town, and when I came back, at 3 o'clock, was told she was dead. No one could tell the cause. Newberry was sent for, and seemed surprised that she was dead. Did not see the attending physician until Sunday. Learned from the servants that her clothing was saturated with blood, and became aware that the boarders thought something was wrong; I became suspicious also, and determined to get a certificate to satisfy myself and them, and went to Reynolds' office; met him, and when I asked him if he had attended Mrs. Hall, he became agitated, and said he was not prepared to give a certificate, because he had not determined the technical name of the disease. I told him I wanted one, or I would demand an investigation by the authorities. He said he would bring a certificate to the hotel at 11 o'clock. He came about 12 o'clock with Dr. Bell, and gave me a certificate with "acute inflammation of the womb" as the cause. Saw them go up stairs, and come down afterwards. Was not satisfied with the cause stated, and counselled with the people in the house, and told them something further ought to be done. Called on Superintendent Washburn and tried to find the Coroner, but could not. Heard when I got back to the house that the body was not to be sent East, but conveyed to a vault at Graceland. On Monday I told Newberry that if the reporters wrote up the case I should demand an investigation. He was satisfied and desired it. On Monday I went to the Corporation Counsel's office and made the affidavit which has been published. Do not know who went for Reynolds first. His actions, when I saw him, strengthened my suspicions that all was not right. Dr. Bell told Dr. Reynolds that he should not have hesitated a moment in giving me a certificate. Have heard it said that Reynolds was an abortionist,—that he had been in hot water before, in similar cases.

The counsel objected to such testimony, as it would be excluded in any court. The inquiry should be thorough, but the doctor should not be judged by mere rumors.

One of the jurymen said the great question with him was, Why did Mrs. Hall dismiss a reputable physician and call in Dr. Reynolds? Did she know, or had she understood, that he could assist ladies in difficulty?

The witness continued: Newberry told me when warm weather set in he should like an outside room, properly ventilated. No. 37 is an inside room. He paid her bills, but required separate accounts to be kept, saying he wanted the bills as vouchers. He did not say "We desire front rooms." At the same time he spoke to me about an outside room he asked if the room opposite Mrs. Hall's was occupied.

The jury then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE EXPOSITION.

First Meeting of Stockholders—Election of a Board of Directors.

The first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of organizing.

The Committee submitted the names of ninety prominent stockholders, representing all interests, and recommended that twenty-four be selected therefrom to form a Board of Directors.

The meeting, which was very well attended, was called to order by Mr. Hesing, the Chairman of the Subscription Committee, who nominated Gen. Chetlain as Chairman.

Mr. Hesing explained the object of the meeting, as stated above.

Mr. Nowlan was elected Secretary.

The Chair presented the license of incorporation from the Secretary of State, allowing the stockholders to organize the Association after they had elected officers.

A motion that twenty-five Directors be elected was agreed to.

J. W. Harvey moved that a committee of five be selected to recommend names.

The motion was carried.

Messrs. Crane, Hesing, Whittle, Bradley, and Fast were appointed as such Committee, and reported the following names: T. M. Avery, N. S. Bouton, R. T. Crane, George W. Lyon, W. F. Coolbaugh, J. Irving Pearce, Charles Fargo, W. E. Doggett, John B. Drake, C. Furst, Marshall Field, Hon. Charles B. Farwell, N. K. Fairbank, David Gage, T. W. Harvey, Wirt Dexter, T. B. Bryan, George S. Bowen, Hon. Joseph Medill, A. C. Hesing, George H. Laflin, John P. Reynolds, Potter Palmer, H. H. Taylor, Jacob Rosenberg.

A ballot was had and the report of the Committee was confirmed, there being 72 shares for it, and 7 against.

Mr. Crane, speaking in reference to the locality, suggested that the Council and Board of Public Works should be asked for leave to put up a building on the lake front. They ought to apply to the Council Monday, and if they got permission, wait a week to see that no one enjoined them.

The meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

George H. Gill, driver of omnibus No. 223, of the Richardson Line, was fined $5 and costs yesterday for not having a license.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and talked informally with the Fire Marshals, on the subject of horse-buying.

The regular scientific meeting of the State Microscopical Society, will be held this evening at the residence of Dr. N. S. Davis, No. 792 Wabash avenue.

All drivers of carts, drays, and wagons have been warned by the Mayor's Police that all licenses must be obtained before April 15; teams driven without a license render the driver liable to arrest and fine.

A fellow named William Cross stole a quantity of pig-iron from Charles Kressman's store, No. 9 North Canal street. Yesterday morning, Justice Scully held him for trial at the Criminal Court, in bail of $500.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, issued the following building permits: John Wieser, two-story brick building, 44x66 feet, Nos. 701 and 703 Canal street; Joseph Thielen, two-story brick, 54x94 feet, Nos. 268 and 270 West Lake street.

On Tuesday evening Officer M. L. Miller, of the Twenty-second Street Station, in a scuffle with a prisoner named Fred Sparks, had his right wrist broken. Sparks was yesterday morning bound over to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds for resisting an officer.

The dramatic club of the Woman's Home, corner of Halsted and Jackson streets, intend to give a dramatic entertainment at the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, for the benefit of the Home. The club achieved a noted success a year ago.

The Public Library Board have received 850 volumes of the Tauchnitz collection of British and German authors, 100 in the latter tongue and the remainder in English. The whole collection includes 1,249 volumes. According to the orders of the Board, a number of the volumes have been bound together, making 785 books.

A large party of Kansas colonists, numbering 113, from Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, left this city for the West on the Chicago & Alton train on Wednesday night. They are the pioneer portion of 500 families from Central New York, who are to settle on a tract purchased last year, the new town of Ellis, about midway between Kansas City and Denver. It was at this point that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company established their experimental garden and put to the proof the fertility and varied product of the region.

William Wilson was arraigned before Justice Scully, at the Madison street Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of having knocked down and robbed George Wilson. George was detained as principal witness. On being interrogated, he said he did not know who robbed him, or in whose company he was when robbed, nor what valuables or money he had in his pocket when robbed, nor on what highway the robbery was perpetrated, and is anxious indeed, to know why the other Wilson was arrested. The officer who made the arrest could not be present to tell the cause of his action, but, on the supposition that Wilson was guilty, Justice Scully remanded him for further examination, in bail of $1,500.

The following additional subscriptions were received yesterday to the stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition: Rosenfeld & Rosenberg, two shares; H. A. Kohn & Brothers, one share; Ames, Sherman & Co., one share; Barnum Brothers, one share; Stephen Wilks, one share; C. F. Gunther, two shares; Hall's Safe and Lock Company, two shares; John H. Bent, one share; Peshtigo Company, one share; Kelly, Wood & Co., two shares; Mears, Bates & Co., two shares; J. M. Loomis & Co., one share; Batcheler & Slaght, one share; A. R. Gray & Co., one share; Hannah, Lay Co., one share; E. H. & J. S. Turner, one share; Thomas Foster, one share; Bushnell, Walworth & Reed, one share. The Board of Directors will meet at the new Sherman House at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to attend to business.

The special police connected with the various railroads have been doing good work of late. The capture of the river-thieves, a few nights since, broke up a gang which has long fed upon property in the docks. For some time they have been keeping a watchful eye upon pick-pockets on the trains and in the stations. Several important arrests have been made. On Wednesday evening one of this class, named Reynolds, in company with three others, was observed to get on a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train, near Sixteenth street, by Special Policeman Mullaley. The officer soon after had the satisfaction of seeing Reynolds attempt to insert his hand in the vest pocket of a passenger. He at once made for the thief, who turned upon him and showed fight. Mullaley, however, held to the rogue, to whose assistance six or seven comrades rushed, and a fight ensued. Mullaley finally beat the villains off, and with the assistance of some of the passengers, took Reynolds to the Twenty-second Street Station. In the fight the officer was struck on the head with a "billy," and badly cut. Yesterday morning, Reynolds was held on two charges, that of assault with intent to commit robbery, and resisting and assaulting an officer. His bail was set at $3,000.

To the Ladies.

Our grand opening will be continued through Friday and Saturday, so as to give all our friends an opportunity to see all the novelties in cloaks, shawls, millinery goods, etc. All are invited. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street, near Madison.

Grand Opening.

J. G. Wustum's Wabash avenue market will be opened to the public on Saturday, April 12. Tebbetts & Garland can be found in the corner stall, with a full and choice line of poultry, game, vegetables, and fruits.

—According to the London *Economist*, the net earnings of the "London and San Francisco Bank, Limited," of which Milton S. Latham is manager, last year amounted to £126,871, or $634,355, from which a dividend of 12 per cent was paid, £30,000 or $150,000 added to the reserve fund, raising it to £90,000 or $450,000, and £2,792 or $13,960 carried forward.

THE "AURORA."

Further Developments as to the "Ring," a la State Insurance Company.

A Directory that Combined the Business of Insurance and Banking in a Novel Manner.

Heads I Win, Tails You Lose—The Inevitable Result of Playing Business with Brady et al.

How the President of the Company Was Director of the Bank, Assignee of the Bankrupt, and Chief Engineer All Round.

The record of hostile proceedings in the matter of the Aurora Fire Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, reveals an exceedingly suspicious state of things, of which the general public have little idea.

At the time when the insurance companies were breaking up all around us, owing to the effects of the fire of 1871, there were many reports of fraudulent schemes on the part of officials that sound almost incredible, during which those that darkened the fair fame of the men running the "State" and "Commercial" loomed up high enough to overshadow the others. Among the overshadowed was the Aurora. We have already, some time ago, when proceedings for the removal of the Assignee were agitating the minds of the creditors with hope, given a general idea of the charges made, and now take up and complete the story, in order that those who are interested may know the exact nature of the issues that have been raised, and which are yet to be passed upon, even if the case has to be carried to the highest court of appeal in the land.

It has been charged that a ring was formed for the purpose of obtaining the control of the claims against the Company at a nominal price, and settling them by emptying into their pockets the entire assets of the corporation. For some months investigations into these charges have been proceeding, but they have been conducted so quietly that nothing reliable has leaked out. Once in a way a claim for set-off, or some small motion, has come up before the District Court, has been duly chronicled in the law column, and then all recollection of the frauds charged has ceased. Meanwhile, the testimony taken, the charges on which hostile action has been investigated, and the progress made, have been kept as dark as possible, and nothing has been known except the mere fact that general allegations of attempted ring frauds have been made, which effectual steps have been taken to stifle.

The discovery of these "ring frauds," however, is a matter that neither Assignee, nor schemer, can stifle in the face of an active press and an indignant people.

It will be remembered that on the 18th March, 1872, Lorenzo Dow Brady was elected, by persons claiming to be creditors of the Company, Assignee in bankruptcy. It has been alleged that said Brady, at the time of his election, was indebted to the Company in a large sum of money, namely, $7,000 or $8,000; that at the same time he was President of the Company; that he had been, before the fire, one of the principal managers of the Company, and was paid a salary for his services in that capacity; and that the Directors consisted of L. D. Brady, Wm. H. Hawkins, Edward R. Allen, John Van Nortwick, Lewis Elsworth, George W. Incannan, Joseph G. Stolpe, Albert Guild, and Holmes Miller, all of whom are found in the list of persons suspected to have composed the ring.

It is alleged that J. B. Hall, the Secretary of the Company, under Brady's administration, went to Chicago, as agent of the "ring," and without the consent of those shareholders who were outside such ring, by false representations, and with the idea of defrauding the creditors,—a la State Insurance Company,—succeeded in buying policies for the following ring members, viz.:

For L. D. Brady, about	$19,309
For Wm. H. Hawkins, about	40,000
For John Van Nortwick, about	40,000
For Holmes Miller, about	10,010
For Albert Gould, about	11,136
For Lewis Elsworth, about	6,030
For E. R. Allen, about	10,000
For George W. Incannan, about	34,000

For which the average price of 25 cents on the dollar was paid. The following other purchases are alleged:

For L. Winslow, about	$12,500
For John Pease, about	10,565
For John S. Hanley, about	2,000
For Ira A. W. Burt, about	8,500
For Albee & Tremain, about	11,500
For O. N. Shedd, about	4,000
For A. W. Stoip, about	4,000
For Ira H. Fitch, about	2,500

The petitioners affirmed that Hall was, at the time he was conducting this financial operation, earning his salary as Secretary of the Company; that the purchase money, as well as the expenses of his going to Chicago, and so forth, came out of the Company's funds, and that this was the only work that engaged said Secretary's attention.

The assets of the Company have never been accurately ascertained, but the evidence shows that they aggregated about $200,000 at the time of the fire, consisting mainly of notes and mortgages that were kept in the Company's safe, under the care of said Hall, until the ring arrangement referred to had been inaugurated, when they were turned over to the First National Bank of Aurora, until bankruptcy proceedings were instituted, when they were given up to the United States Marshal, by order of Court; and it is charged that the officers of said bank were concerned with others in this operation, and that the removal of the securities was made in order more securely to carry out the scheme that had been determined on.

Evidence was taken on the statement that these agents of the ring had announced that the whole of the sums realized from the assets did not exceed $90,000, (whereas they really amounted to about $200,000, as aforesaid), and that consequently it would be impossible for the bankrupt to pay more than 25 cents on the dollar. The books, it appears, were kept in such a way that no one except said Hall and said Brady could ever hope to understand them, and the business of the Company throughout was transacted in such a manner, *en famille*, that it is impossible to follow it without the voluntary aid of those persons. In the absence of all knowledge on the part of others, and in absolute reliance on the allegations of those who ran the concern, their statements as to the amount of money likely to be received by the policy-holders was of course believed. The only statement that was ever traced directly home to the parties was that before the fire they were "making money."

One object of the inquiry was to discover what persons composed the Company. It was averred that the officers of the bank referred to, and the officers of the Company were identical. The charge was made that the Assignee was nothing more than a tool in the hands of these people, and that by a combination among the ringites, or a ring inside a ring, one A. C. Rand became the nominal owner of claims amounting to $80,000, which really, however, belonged to three other operators, he never having paid for them out of his own funds. Meanwhile, whilst the ability of the Company to pay was depreciated, the amount of the Company's loss was exaggerated, and there was very little doubt felt in the mind of the parties that, far different to the Company being able to pay 25 cents on the dollar, it had assets sufficient to pay every cent of its indebtedness, if any means could be devised to get at the stockholders, as Cooper did in the State case.

The stock of the said bank is almost wholly owned by the said Company, and the two concerns were practically one, so far as the proprietary interests were concerned, said Van Nortwick being President of the bank, said Hawkins Vice-President, and said Hanly, Pease, E. R. Allen, L. D. Brady, and G. W. Inevan, Directors. Among the transactions of which there was no moral doubt, but which they failed to bring home, was the fact that the Insurance Company regularly sold its Government bonds to the bank at a merely nominal price, and its surplus assets to lend money to the bank when it was in want of funds, at an equally nominal rate of interest, the officers of the Company, in actual fact, merely serving to rake in the money from the outside public for the uses of the few who held the stock of the bank. At the time of the fire, among other claims against the Company which were suddenly sprung upon it, the bank appeared as a creditor for $10,000, for which it held notes as collaterals amounting to nearly $12,000, whereas officers of the Company were heard to state that the claim was a fraud, and that the Company did not owe the bank one cent. As an instance of how inextricably the affairs of the two concerns had been mixed up, it is related that, on more than one occasion, one or other of the parties above named have deposited moneys belonging to themselves and moneys belonging to the Company, in amounts that had no relation with dealings outside the bank.

There is a great deal more of the same sort, all of which reads like another edition of the "State" scandal, with the exception that the proceedings throughout have been more brazen. The progress made has been slow, the petitioners having met with discouragement at every step, but, with the flood of light that will be let in upon the proceedings by the press of this city, will arrive a brighter day, when such vigorous action will be taken as will result, as in the case of the "State," in compelling those who have the money to disgorge.

STARTING THE CARS.

How to Save Wear and Tear of Horse Flesh—Description of a New Invention Now Being Applied by the City Railway Company.

One of the most important and valuable improvements that has ever been applied to horse railways is about to be introduced in Chicago. It has already been adopted by the South Side Company, and will be applied to their cars as rapidly as the necessary attachments can be manufactured. The device, like all valuable inventions, is extremely simple, and it accomplishes the object toward which inventors have for years directed their attention, viz., the decrease of power required to *start* a loaded car, which is estimated to be fully double the power required to propel a car after it has been put in motion. The operation of the invention will be readily understood by any one who is familiar with the commonest and most rudimentary principle of mechanical force—the lever and the fulcrum. Instead of bearing upon the front platform of the car, as is now the case, the horse power takes effect on the forward axle, on which are placed a pair of ratchets. The whiffletree, or cross-bar, is attached to an upright iron bar, connected at the lower end by a pivot with a transverse bar, to which are fastened the pawls which act upon the ratchets on the axle. A leverage of twenty-two inches is given to the upright bar, so that when the horse starts the power is directly applied to the turning forward of the axle, and so of the front wheels, the leverage operating to decrease the amount of power required to effect a start. By the stoppage of the car the upright bar, which has been raised to a horizontal position, flies back to an upright position again, assisted by a weight provided for that purpose. When the car is stopped on an upgrade, such as a bridge approach, the ratchets become self-operative as a brake, securely locking the fore-wheels. The inventor is Mr. Nelson J. Dickinson, of Kalamazoo, who brought his model to Chicago a short time since. Mr. Holmes, Superintendent of the Chicago City Railway, at once recognized the fact that the long-desired object had been accomplished, and forthwith caused the appliance to be attached to one of the one-horse cars on State street, in order to give it a practical test. It is found to work to absolute perfection. At the precise instant that the horse begins his forward motion, no matter if the car is crowded, the lever takes effect upon the ratcheted axle, and the car begins to move forward, without that violent strain upon the horse's shoulder and breast which invariably attends the ordinary process of moving forward a loaded car. The exact amount of advantage gained by Mr. Dickinson's patent over the old dead-weight plan, is ascertained by the model, upon which a man's weight is placed, and a common pair of steelyards used to pull the little car forward. At 3 pounds the wheels begin to move; but, when the bar is straightened out and the leverage is no longer available, nearly 7 pounds' weight is required to start the car. Mr. Dickinson's invention can be applied to a new car at little or no expense in excess of that involved in the ordinary hitching tackle. It starts the car with at least 50 per cent less expenditure of power by the horse, of whose entire labor and strength in drawing a car, it is estimated that 75 per cent is wasted in starting the car by the plan now in use. Therefore, the saving in the wear and tear of horseflesh and harness, not to mention the humanitarian aspect of the matter, and leaving out of the question the comfort of passengers in the avoidance of sudden and violent jerks, renders the invention of untold value to street-car companies. The right to apply it to all their cars has been purchased by the South Side Company, and it is altogether likely that the West and North Side Companies will be only too glad to follow suit as soon as they have observed the workings of the new attachment.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, is at the Sherman House.

Hon. William Stewart of Nevada, is at the Sherman House.

Hon. W. W. Hiner, Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman House.

There were 173 arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday.

L. L. Benson, of Cincinnati, is at the South Side Briggs House.

Hamilton A. Hill Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, is at the Gault House.

Col. F. Nowell and Dr. L. H. Cobb, of Detroit, are at the Gault House.

Mrs. Scott Siddons and maid are at the Gault House.

Anna Dickinson's lecture on "Joan of Arc," at the Centenary Methodist Church, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, before the Young Men's Christian Association, will probably be well attended this evening.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: John J. Safely, Ottumwa; R. W. Smith, Toledo; Allen Rutherford, Washington; Wm. A. Presly, Boston; G. P. Van Dewan, Columbus; J. D. Thompson and wife, Salt Lake City; William M. Sneider and daughter, Denver; W. H. Whitney, Washington.

A second meeting of Webber-Brower heirs was held at the Central Hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lane, of Wisconsin, in the chair, and Mr. Green acting as Secretary. The heirs panned out well, some fifty or sixty being present. A great deal of talk was indulged in. Mr. Brady was elected delegate to the Trenton Convention this month, and the meeting adjourned.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: W. G. Furth, New York; J. S. Hanna, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. M. Cogswell, Storm Lake; C. N. Wills, Philadelphia; D. B. Harwood and family, Bloomington; A. C. Colton, Sycamore; John C. Dod, Joliet; S. S. Stanley, Boston; R. S. Burhyte, River Falls, Wis.

Jesse Tomlinson, of Rossville, Vermillion County, Ill., came to Chicago with a car-load of hogs on Wednesday, April 2. Took proceeds, about $600 currency. Has not since been heard of. Was drunk when he left Stock Yards. Canon & Hall yesterday received the following telegram: "Make inquiries about Tomlinson. He has not arrived home."

Among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: P. S. Hadger, Auburn, N. Y.; B. C. Brooker, Philadelphia; W. W. Wilcox, Connecticut; W. Homer, Iowa; Jacob Hetz, Muskegon; A. D. Richardson, Hudson, Wis.; J. M. Snyder, Des Moines; J. M. Gookin, Boston; Henry Sabin, Boston; A. J. Brubakee, Dixon.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were the following: A. Jaques, Netherlands; M. Koppe, Labrado; L. De Sha, Lexington, Ky.; S. W. Harmon, Boston; R. F. Walton, Cleveland; L. Elmore, New York; M. D. Long, Buffalo; E. Noyes, San Francisco; E. D. Emier, St. Louis; Edward Chapelle, Detroit; L. Brown, Indianapolis; W. H. Richardson, Kentucky.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: C. C. Claflin, Indianapolis; E. H. Packer, New York; D. Babcock and family, Fond du Lac; J. B. Finlay, Peoria; W. F. Tufts, Boston; C. H. Collins, Cleveland; R. W. Pierce, Milwaukee; W. H. Gage, New Albany; Charles W. Wolbert, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; W. Schumaker, New York; H. S. Foote, Nashville; Oakley Johnson, San Francisco.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: C. Clement, Lake City; C. Brewster, Kansas City; B. Verrall, B. W. Wallace, Boston; Dr. C. W. Paxon, Clinton; C. C. Case, Cleveland; J. L. Pomeroy, Minneapolis; F. Wachob, Allegheny City; W. H. French, Pontiac; David Ray, Camden, N. J.; E. H. Dewey, Canton, Ill.; B. Owen, Benton Harbor; R. G. Larason, New York; N. J. Wilcox, Springfield.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: John F. Dillon and wife, Davenport; J. T. Skinner, Peoria; J. H. Sessions, Bristol, Conn.; A. M. Stearns and wife, Kalamazoo; W. F. Renner, Cincinnati; W. H. Tailer and wife, New York; C. A. Lindallo and wife, Georgia; George Neeves and wife, Grand Rapids; C. T. Holton, Pullman Palace Car Company; J. A. Grier, Davenport; A. G. Ruggles and family, J. S. Peck, Milwaukee; S. S. S. Temple, Baltimore.

The Rev. Robert Collyer was to have lectured in the Star Course on Saturday night, but he fails to do so. He has written a letter of meek apology to Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, explaining that he has lectured five nights a week since November, and that he is anxious to recuperate. He does not care about disappointing a local audience, though scrupulously punctual at a distance. However, the Star Course managers are not too blame. He will lecture on May 6 on the West Side.

On Wednesday night, George T. Kline, the well-known real estate man, was crossing Madison street bridge at a late hour, when he was suddenly accosted by a party who grasped his hand with much cordiality, and said, "How do you do?" While Mr. Kline was trying to find a name for his friend, a third party brushed heavily between them, as if by accident, and when the confusion was over Mr. Kline found himself standing alone, and his $225 gold watch gone off with the interviewers. Moral: When a stranger meets you in the dark and asks "How you do," you are not obliged under our statutes to stop and tell him. Ask him to call round in the morning.

"PROTECTION" AND THE FARMERS.

CLIFTON, Iroquois Co., April 7, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have noticed in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of the 2d of April, that an *Inter-Ocean* reporter at a farmers' convention tried to make the farmers believe that a motion to do away with all tariffs upon the raw material was quite out of place or order. It was very fortunate for that reporter that *some farmers* were not present, or he would have been ejected from the room. The *Inter-Ocean* is blowing hot and cold for the farmers, but we can tell it that such a policy will not suit us at the present time.

We have had the wool pulled over our eyes by the woolen manufacturers, and have seen the folly of it some time since. Those people who think the farmers of the West are in favor of a Protective Tariff are far behind the times. I don't doubt that there may be a few left yet, but the knowledge upon that subject will reach their brains through their pockets soon.

I, for one, am pleased to see that protection to the carpet-manufacturers, down East, has just about run itself into the ground, the same as every evil of society does in the long run. Yours respectfully, H. B.

How Warm Snow Is.

Last Fall Mr. Spencer, who has a farm near Elk Rapids, Mich., filled a pit in his field with potatoes, covering them only with boards and potato tops! During the night snow fell, and he was unable to cover them with earth, and they remained in this condition until last week, when the covering of snow, potato tops, and boards were removed, and the potatoes found to be entirely untouched by the frost. Perhaps the most remarkable fact connected with this is that a coffee-pot half full of water, which was left standing on the ground beside the potato pit, and was covered with only snow to the depth of about one foot, was found to be as free from ice as when placed there last fall.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S,
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS!
Every night this week and Saturday afternoon.
DOCKRILL, ROBINSON, KENEBEL,
And the Largest and Most Complete Troupe ever in America.
SATURDAY NIGHT, April 12, Benefit of
MLLE. ELISE DOCKRILL,
The Queen of the Arena, and
KENEBEL,
The French Grotesque.
Next Week—Positively last week of J. W. WILDER & CO.'S CIRCUS.

"STAR" READINGS.
BELLEW,
The GREATEST LIVING READER, will read for the
Last Time
In Chicago, before his return to England,
To-morrow Night,
At the MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.
Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seat. Tickets for sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 268 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner State and Madison-sts. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Best Company in America. Friday, April 11, 1873, BENEFIT OF MISS KATE MEEK, and positively last two nights of Bartley Campbell's great emotional play,
FATE!
As Miss Carlotta LeClercq has purchased this drama, these will be the last opportunities of witnessing its production at this elegant establishment with the original cast. Secure your seats for the LAST TWO NIGHTS. Saturday—Last "FATE" Matinee. Monday—The Parisian Sensation, ALIXE. First appearance of Miss Eliza O'Connor and Josie Batchelder.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GREATEST POSSIBLE HIT.
BAKER AND FARRON,
With their character Drama,
CHRIS AND LENA,
This week only, to make room for the greatest living exponent of eccentric character,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Monday next, as KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
McKEE RANKIN, KITTY BLANCHARD,
And the Rankin Combination.
Augmented by the engagement of Mr. FRANK LAWLOR and several other recognized artists, in the powerful Dickens Romance,
Oliver Twist,
To-night, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Saturday afternoon.
Next week, the excessively funny Comedian STUART ROBSON, in "Law in New York."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the Eminent English Artiste,
MISS NEILSON!
Who will appear every evening in her world-renowned impersonation of
JULIET,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
Romeo and Juliet
Saturday—Neilson Matinee—LADY OF LYONS. Miss Neilson as Pauline.
In preparation—AS YOU LIKE IT.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
MACKIN & WILSON
IN THEIR SONGS AND DANCES.
New Vocal Quartette—The Three Graces—The Clock-maker's Hat—One—Two—Three. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday, April 14, benefit of J. R. Kemble, on which occasion the burlesque of Romeo and Juliet.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHU'H.
Anna Dickinson,
At the Centenary M. E. Church, West Side, FRIDAY EVENING, April 11.
"JOAN OF ARC."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and F. H. Revell's Book Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
POSTPONEMENT.
ROBERT COLLYER'S Lecture announced for next Saturday Evening, has, at his urgent request, been postponed until Tuesday, May 6, when it will be given—health and Providence permitting.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

FOR SALE.
MAPLE SYRUP
A SPECIALTY.
On hand and arriving, strictly select, and warranted entirely satisfactory: in one and two-quart glass jars, one dozen in a case; one and five-gallon tin cans, and in kegs, half brls, and brls. And invoiced very fine maple sugar in large cakes. C. C. PRESINE, cor. Lake and Market.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	‡ 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	‡10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 62 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 159 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 1:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads
Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.
For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.
ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,
And use it for Machine Sewing.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Royal Havana Lottery,
THE GREAT
Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.
Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.
(One Prize to every 7 Tickets).

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
12 of $5,000	60,000
469 of $500	234,500
And 1,607 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,200,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:
Whole, Halves, Quarters, Fifths, Tenths, Twentieths, $150.00, $75.00, $37.50, $30.00, $15.00, $7.50.
We are now prepared to fill orders.
To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4449.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—The Courts—Mission Work—The New Court-House—Railroads and Railroad Iron—The Railroad Question—The Eureka Tragedy.
THIRD PAGE—The Hall Abortion Case—The Exposition—The City in Brief—Aurora Insurance Company Investigation—Personal—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Transportation Tax; Judge Lawrence's District; The Question of Viaducts—Current News Paragraphs—Notes and Opinion.
FIFTH PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—The Bessunger-Slosson Billiard Match Last Evening—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Sales—Small Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Oliver Twist."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Chris and Lena; or German Life on the Mississippi."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Clockmakers' Hat."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY, THE BEST PAYING DRUG store in Muscatine, Iowa; stock worth about $4,000; a splendid established trade. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address HENRY GEISS, Muscatine, Iowa.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORDINARY drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompanying all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia. And by Druggists and dealers generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 11, 1873.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The pressure of advertisements upon our Sunday edition compels us to request advertisers to condense their favors for that day, and hand them in at the Counting-Room on Friday, or at as early an hour as possible on Saturday, in order to secure insertion and a proper classification.

The Ministerial Committee to inquire into the corrupt alliance which it has been charged existed between the Canadian Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway magnates, and certain Americans, has begun its session.

American contributions to the Vienna Exposition have begun to arrive at Trieste, Austria's Mediterranean port, in the United States vessels, which are transporting them free of any charge to the exhibitors.

Villafranca has been beset by the Carlists, who demand a heavy contribution, and threaten the citizens if they refuse it with the fate of Berga. They have also begun to bombard Puigcerda, and are menacing several other places. These operations are much more formidable than the straggling insurrections of a few weeks ago, and show that their resources and discipline are growing.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee of Thirteen on Railroad Legislation will probably report to-day. They are said to have made a compound out of the Donahue, Connolly, and Hildrup bills. Extortion and unjust discrimination are treated separately. Each road is to have its tariff fixed by the Railroad Commissioners, and the reasonableness of charges is to be settled by juries. No forfeiture of charter is enacted for any offense; and the highest punishment is a fine of $25,000.

Chancellor Lowe has learned the great fiscal secret of increasing revenue by lessening taxes. In his budget speech, Monday night, he said that the receipts last year, notwithstanding lower taxes, exceeded the estimates by over $20,000,000, and he was therefore able to propose a reduction of one-half the duty on sugar, and of one penny in the pound in the income-tax. He fulfilled this promise, last night, by announcing that the reduction of the sugar-tax would go into effect next month.

Bold, bad, white men, Peace Commissioner Meacham says, are at the bottom of the failure of the long-drawn-out negotiations with the Modocs. These fellows find some sort of carrion profit in the troubles, and make the Modocs believe that if they surrender they will be abandoned to the civil authorities of Jackson County, who have indictments against some of them. This, Secretary Delano says, must not be done. If the Indians give up, the military must see them safely translated. The negotiations have begun again, and hopes of peace are not yet gone.

A "Campaign Catch" is the definition the Baltimore *American*, which is an organ, gives of Civil Service Reform. It says that the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of Baltimore have all been summarily removed, without explanation. According to the Civil Service rules, which the President's inaugural said were to be observed in letter and spirit, these vacancies should have been filled by promotions. But no promotions have been made; and, still worse, in nearly every case all subordinates who stood in the line of succession were swept out with their superiors.

Although the House voted against making any appropriation out of the Treasury for the much-needed dam on the Illinois River at Copperas Creek, there is hope that the Legislature will make provision for this work, and thereby secure continuous navigation on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois River. By a vote of 81 to 45, the House has moved to appropriate the net revenue of the canal and the lock at Henry to the construction of a dam at Copperas Creek. This revenue is $125,000 a year, and in four years will mount up to the $600,000 needed. As soon as $100,000 of it are accumulated, the sum will be turned over to the Canal Commissioners to begin with. The bill has passed to a first reading in the Senate, where its passage is expected.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, but grain was lower, all round. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 5@10c per brl higher, closing at $15.60@15.65 cash, and $16.00 seller June. Lard was dull and 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.32½@8.35 cash, and $8.60@8.65 seller June. Meats were active and steady at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, 7⅞@7⅝c for short ribs, 8@8⅛c for short clear, and 11@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and a shade firmer at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were nominally unchanged, at 15@16c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was steady and more active. Wheat was more active and 1c lower, closing stronger, at $1.16¾@1.18¼ cash, and $1.21¼ seller May. Corn was less active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing firmer at 31@33¼c cash, and 34⅝c seller May. Oats were in fair demand and ⅛c lower, closing at 24¼@27c cash, and 28c seller May. Rye was more active and 1c lower, closing at 61@63c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, closing at 73@74c for regular No. 2. Hogs were dull throughout, and closed weak at $5.00@5.35. The cattle and sheep markets were fairly active and firm.

The State Senate yesterday passed House bill No. 300, being the bill to authorize cities to levy taxes on an assessment made solely for municipal purposes, instead of being confined to the State valuation. The opposition to the bill, after all the noise, numbered only seven votes. The necessity for this bill may be briefly stated thus: Under the law, cities are limited in levying taxes to certain specific objects and rates, as in the case of Chicago, where the maximum tax for sewers is limited to 1 mill on each dollar of assessed value. The valuation of taxable property in Chicago for municipal taxation is $290,000,000, and for State purposes $86,000,000. Should the tax be levied on this latter assessment, the revenue would bear the same proportion to the actual expenditures of the city that 86 bears to 290; and, as the city cannot add to its debt, the City Government would have to dissolve. Bill No. 300 authorized cities to assess property for municipal purposes with some reference to its value, and thereby to produce revenue enough to pay their current expenses. This proposition has been frantically opposed by the Chicago *Times* and the whole tribe of tax-dodgers, and the effect of the opposition on the Legislature is shown in the vote on the bill.

THE TRANSPORTATION TAX.

In THE TRIBUNE this morning will be found an extract from a speech made in Boston four years ago by Mr. Edward Atkinson, showing the relation existing between taxation on railroad iron and the cost of transportation. It is a clear demonstration that such taxation renders an immense amount of property valueless. Speaking as an Eastern man interested in the supply of breadstuffs and provisions, he recognizes that the area for the production of these is moving further Westward, and everything that adds to the cost of production or transportation lessens the value of these products at the place of their growth. The value of railroads to the farming community is shown by the well-known rule that the cost of transporting corn by wagon over an ordinary highway is 20 cents per ton per mile, and at that rate it will only pay the cost of transportation 125 miles to a market where it must bring 75 cents per bushel. Wheat, selling at its destination at $1.50 per bushel, will only pay its transportation over an ordinary highway 250 miles. Railroads, therefore, create values in wheat and corn in districts where otherwise they would have no commercial value. Computing railroad freights at even 1¼ cents per ton per mile, the corn selling at its destination for 75 cents per mile may be carried by rail 1,600 miles, and the wheat, to be sold for $1.50, may be moved by rail 3,200 miles. These distances, however, consume the entire value of the grain, leaving nothing to the producers; and the present price of grain at the place of growth is the difference in the distance, reduced to cents per bushel. The producer receives only what is not taken for transportation. It will be seen, therefore, that railroads create a value in these articles in an immense area of territory where in the absence of such means of transportation they would have no value. The present low prices of corn in the Eastern market render it impossible to transport that grain by rail further than New York City. From this point it must be moved by water. Anything that adds, however slightly, to the cost of transportation by rail diminishes the area in which corn has any commercial value, and, of necessity, reduces that value in the hands of the producer. In this light, the facts presented by Mr. Atkinson show how far taxation upon this agency destroys the value of the cereals at the place of growth. In computing the cost of transportation, we have given 1¼ cents per ton per mile as the average. If this could be reduced to 1¼, the area in which corn would have a commercial value would be increased, and the price would be advanced; if it could be reduced to ¾ cent per ton per mile, its value would be largely advanced in its present marketable area, or it would bear transportation a much greater distance. When Mr. Atkinson spoke, there were 52,500 miles of railway in the United States; there were, at the close of 1872, not less than 70,000 miles of track laid. Of this amount, 35,000 have been built since the first of January, 1865. The case is even worse now than it was in 1868. Applying his figures to the present condition of things, we find that, taking ninety tons of iron to the mile, there has been used in the construction of these 35,000 miles 3,150,000 tons of rails since the close of the war. The tax on these has been $14 per ton of 2,000 pounds, the aggregate tax being $44,000,000. For every pound of iron needed for railroad tracks, there are three pounds required for chairs, spikes, bridges, buildings, locomotives, cars, improvements, and other uses; and upon all this iron a similar, if not greater, tax is levied. There were, therefore, consumed for rails, and for all other purposes incidental to these 35,000 miles of new road laid since the war, not less than 10,000,000 tons, upon which this tax of $14 per ton was levied, making an aggregate tax of $140,000,000, or equal to a tax of $4,000 per mile. To this must be added the iron needed for annual repairs. But, taking only the figures of the tax on the first cost of construction and equipment, and assuming the whole cost of constructing a railroad at $24,000 per mile, this tax alone would have built 5,834 miles of additional railroad,—or nearly twice the length of the railroad from Omaha to San Francisco. This $140,000,000 has to be collected, with profits and compound interest included, out of the corn and other products carried over these roads. To pay this tax, the distance in which corn can be transported by rail has been reduced, and the rates for transportation have been advanced. The man who sold his corn for 35 cents has now to give 10 cents per bushel of that sum to help to refund this tax, and, therefore, now receives but 25 cents per bushel; and so on, according to the distance, the price of corn recedes in obedience to to this well-ascertained law. The gross earnings of all the railroads in the United States, from all sources, in 1871, were $454,000,000; while the tax on the iron alone consumed in the construction of of just one-half of these railways was $140,000,000, exceeding one-fourth of the gross earnings of all the railways. Farmers who will attentively read these figures will see how it is that the cost of transportation has been made double what it ought to be, and will discover why it is that, with the increase of railways, the cost of transportation has continually depressed the commercial value of the products transported.

JUDGE LAWRENCE'S DISTRICT.

The call upon Judge Lawrence to be a candidate for re-election to the Supreme Bench, made by the lawyers of the Fifth Judicial District, and his letter of acceptance, which were published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, furnish just grounds for the belief that he will be returned to the position which he has occupied so long. The district embraces thirteen counties, and it is said that every lawyer in the district except ten or twelve has signed the call, and that these ten or twelve persons were absent from home or could not be reached. In so unanimous an action as this, the lawyers may be said to embody the sentiments of the people. It is the lawyers and not their clients who deal directly with the courts. It is they who represent the people in all litigation, and who can best judge of the fitness of a man for passing finally upon the causes that are brought before him. It is not probable that the people of the Fifth District will be inclined to go back of a practically unanimous decision of the lawyers that Judge Lawrence's ability, learning, and integrity demand his retention on the Supreme Bench. It is scarcely probable that a lawyer can be found in the district who will care to be a candidate against him. And it is not to be supposed that anybody not a lawyer will be elected to the Supreme Bench.

There has been a very decided reaction in the public mind regarding the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The excitement was based upon mere rumor. It was reported that the Supreme Court had sustained railroads in unreasonable charges and unjust discriminations. The farmers knew that the McLean decision was reversed, and that was enough. They listened to speeches that were made at their meetings, and letters that were addressed to them, all based upon the rumor. But they did not stop to read the decision. They thought they knew what that was. Certain demagogues, anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to ride into favor with the farmers, continued to mislead them. Mr. Castle, a State Senator, wrote them a letter, based upon the rumor, and suggested to them "to reverse the Supreme Court," which letter he has since been compelled to recant. Mr. Peters, a lawyer who had been in Chicago for some time, returned to his former home in Princeton and preached against the Supreme Court because it was in league with monopolists. As Chief Justice Lawrence had delivered the opinion in the case, he became the target for the indiscriminate abuse and denunciation. The farmers were not greatly to blame, as a class, for they had been misled. They are not a people who read and analyze judicial decisions. They seize upon the main facts as they are interpreted from the decisions in public utterances. The facts in this case were misrepresented.

It required time to disabuse the public mind of the false impression which had been made upon it. Gradually, however, the decision itself corrected the wrong construction which rumor had put upon it. Men intelligent enough to understand it, and honest enough to tell the people what it really was, slowly elbowed the demagogues out of the way. Mr. Peters has not been heard of lately; Mr. Castle acknowledged that he had written under a misapprehension; Mr. S. M. Smith has withdrawn his opposition to Judge Lawrence. It came to be known that the Supreme Court, instead of deciding against the people and in favor of the railroads, decided against railroad extortion and discrimination. The decision in the Chicago & Alton case pointedly declared that railroads may be forced judicially to reduce extortionate charges, and to abandon unjust discrimination. It laid down the principle that competition alone does not justify discrimination. When the farmers learned that this was the meaning of the decision, and not what it had been rumored and intentionally misrepresented to be, they began to take a different view of the Supreme Court and of Chief Justice Lawrence. They sent their representatives to Springfield in the recent convention to demand that a law should be framed which should meet the exigencies of the case according to law. They assembled in convention and passed a resolution to the same effect. They concluded, like sensible people, that it was better to secure their rights according to law, than to overthrow the law in order to catch larks when the sky falls.

The opposition to the re-election of Judge Lawrence may, therefore, be regarded as virtually ended. His letter, accepting the invitation to be a candidate, must add strength to his position before the public. He refers to the movement which threatened to run a class-candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court as the first instance of the kind in the history of the State, and properly characterizes it as a precedent that would "utterly destroy our judicial system, and with it all security for civil rights." He offers no pledge except his past record, and says distinctly that, if he shall take his seat again, it must be, as heretofore, without representing any class, or party, or opinion. It is of stuff like this that Supreme Courts and all other Courts should be made.

LANDED PROPERTY AGITATION.

A very serious agitation against land-owners has commenced in England, which is beginning to alarm the proprietary class. At the annual meeting of the Land-Tenure Reform Association, held recently, considerable excitement was occasioned by the speech of John Stuart Mill, the political economist, who presided, and delivered a very bitter address on the holding of land as private property. Mr. Mill in his speech protested against the conversion of public or corporate lands into private property, and against dividing the common lands among the neighboring property-holders. What will create still more surprise in this country is Mr. Mill's assertion that permission to own the land does not carry with it a right to the increase of value which the land is constantly acquiring, and that this spontaneous increase of value may be taken from the public by means of special taxation. One can imagine the consternation which such a proposition would create in Chicago or any of our large cities, where fortunes are annually made in the rise of real estate, and where even poor men manage to invest their surplus wages in land, and realize something on their investment by its rise. One can also imagine the consternation of some of our local land-owners, who contest even the legal percentage of taxes on the assessed valuation of their property, if they were compelled to pay into the Public Treasury as taxes the annual increase in the value of their lands. Mr. Mill's idea as to the inclosure of commons, so that they shall contribute to the general good and be enjoyed in common by the public, will meet with general acceptance. Mr. Mill's address so thoroughly aroused the passions of his audience that they came near going much farther than he intended to have them. A considerable number, indeed, were in favor of a resolution demanding that all the landed property in the country should be seized at once by the State, and held for the good of the people at large. This Communistic view of things, however, was not approved by the majority, who favored a milder and more reasonable course, and the result was the passage of a resolution denouncing the laws of primogeniture and entail, and the present costly and involved systems of transfer. The action of the Association gains additional importance from the fact that the same proposition has been before Parliament several times, and that there is a wide-spread feeling of opposition among the English people against their system of land transfers, which are so expensive and intricate that they virtually prevent poor men from purchasing, and keep the landed property in the hands of the wealthy few. Mr. Mill's theories, which are so strongly adverse to landed property, will meet with long and bitter opposition before they are adopted; but the recent debates in Parliament, and the action of the Tenure-of-Land Associations seem to indicate that the time is not far distant when there will be a very radical change in the laws regulating the transfer of real estate as well as in the laws of inheritance.

The New York *Times* has an abundance of faith. It does not believe that Civil Service Reform has been abandoned, and professes to believe that Mr. Curtis did not resign in despair of doing anything more to promote it. Mr. Curtis' letter must have been wofully misunderstood; and yet it is difficult to see how this could be. It was a model of brevity and perspicuity. It consisted of just two sentences, one of which stated Mr. Curtis' belief that the project of reforming the Civil Service had been abandoned and that he felt constrained to resign on this account. The other contained a sorrowful assurance that he would continue to do what he could to make Gen. Grant's Administration a success. Mr. Curtis' letter was a picture of despair, as graphic as if Nast had made a striking caricature of Mr. Curtis and Gen. Grant, with the former presenting his resignation forlornly, and the latter receiving it complacently with his cigar in his mouth. The New York *Times* believes, moreover, that "The country will judge the President solely on the facts, and not on any one man's interpretation of them." To what facts does the *Times* refer? Presumably not the reappointment of Mr. Casey at New Orleans, the appointment of ex-Gov. Holden at Raleigh, N. C., the appointment of United States Marshal Sharpe as Naval Officer in New York, and the frequent disregard of the rule of promotion in the principal post-offices.

An immense meeting was held in London on the 22d ult., which was addressed by Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., on the subject of unseaworthy vessels. The charges made by Mr. Plimsoll, in his work recently issued, have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The action of the meeting resulted in a resolution, unanimously passed, that Parliament shall be petitioned to pass law forbidding any ship needing repairs to go to sea, and also preventing the sailing of any overloaded vessel. Mr. Plimsoll intends to present the petition immediately, and, as he has the press and people on his side, he will have no lack of help in the advocacy of his humane measures. It would have been an important addition to the action of the meeting if it had also recommended that no vessel shall go to sea without sufficient coal and provisions.

The Question of Viaducts.

Within little more than a year ordinances have been passed allowing twelve new railways to enter the city. The great care manifested in the provisions of these ordinances, and the safeguards thrown around the interests of the public, deserve the cordial thanks of all our citizens. The ordinance passed admitting the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Railway, after defining the line by which the road may enter the city, Section 3 provides that the crossing of every street shall be made under the direction of the Board of Public Works, and that the

> Company shall erect and maintain viaducts over its said tracks at Halsted, Sangamon, Lake, and Madison streets, within one year from the passage of this ordinance, and shall annually thereafter erect two viaducts in each year over its said tracks, and the Board of Public Works shall, in each year, on or before the 1st day of January, designate the streets over which such viaducts and approaches to said viaducts shall be constructed and maintained, the same to be built in such manner as the said Board of Public Works shall direct: *Provided*, however, that the said viaduct or viaducts shall have approaches thereto on either side thereof, with the proper area on either side of said approaches; said approaches to have an elevation of not more than one foot to every forty feet in the length thereof, and that said approaches to said viaducts shall likewise be erected and built by and at the expense of said Railroad Company.

It also provides that, where the road runs along the line of another, it shall only be required to build one-half of the viaduct across the several streets. Section 5 says:

> The privileges hereby granted shall be subject to all general ordinances that are now or may hereafter be in force concerning railroads in the City of Chicago.

Section 6 is very important, and provides as follows:

> The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the further express condition that the said Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company shall and will forever indemnify and save harmless the City of Chicago against and from any and all damages, judgments, decrees, and costs and expenses of same which it may suffer or which may be recovered or obtained against said city for or by reason of the granting of such privileges and authority, or for or by reason of, or growing out of, or resulting from, the passage of this ordinance, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or with the exercise by said Company of the privileges hereby granted.

Section 7 requires the road to adopt legal measures within three years to ascertain what damage, if any, the citizens whose property lies adjacent to the road may be damaged by it, and to pay, without any unnecessary delay, all such damages. The next section requires that permission shall be given other roads to make connections with it, and side tracks to be built to elevators, shipyards, &c.; and that property at reasonable rates shall be permitted to pass over its line. It is also required to build a swing-bridge over the west branch of the South Branch, and, in fact, every requisite safeguard seems to have been included in the ordinance.

And now, will not our older and wealthier railways come forward and bridge their lines, as these new lines are forced to do? Such viaducts are essential to the safety of our people and to the successful prosecution of the business of the roads themselves. Some of them might any day destroy a score of lives costing more than it would to build the viaduct. Because the city may not—we are not so sure as to that—be able to force them to do it, they should not consider the expense a hardship. It will pay in the confidence and the respect it would inspire among our people. They ought not to be unwilling to do what the new roads do gladly in order to get permission to enter the city.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The scratching done in New Haven, Ct., at the late election, was simply frightful. Just see the result:

	Democrat.		Republican.	
Governor	Ingersoll	5,534	Haven	1,771
Lieut.-Gov.	Sill	4,803	Griswold	2,630
Treasurer	Raymond	4,407	Nichols	2,975
Congress	English	3,397	Kellogg	3,859
Legislature	Babcock	4,444	Harrison	3,677
	Killam	3,571	Driscoll	2,713

[Electing James F. Babcock (Dem.) and Henry B. Harrison (rep.) to the Legislature.

Last November the City of New Haven gave Grant 4,651, and Greeley 4,706. On Monday, the Democrats at the polls were about 4,100, and the Republicans 3,200; and their free handling of the ballots supplied the variations. If the Henry B. Harrison (Republican) clique slaughtered Mr. Haven for Governor, the Gallagher (Democratic) malcontents did no less for Mr. English for Congress; and honors were made the more "easy" by the election of Babcock and Harrison to the Legislature.

—Mr. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury (Republican), has three times been elected to Congress, each time profiting by the English-Babcock-Gallagher faction fights in New Haven, although the Democratic majority in the district was never less than 2,000. This year the Democratic majority (on Governor) is 5,124; and Mr. Kellogg's is 585.

—There is a flavor of sarcasm in the announcement by the New Haven papers that the Christian Statesman, whom Connecticut does not seem to want for Governor, would address a missionary meeting in Springfield, Mass., and help start a man to the Zulus.

—The vote of Cleveland, for Mayor, was: Charles A. Otis, Democrat, 7,498; John Huntington, Republican, 5,782. The *Herald* and *Leader* (Administration newspapers), which down to the last moment sneered at the idea of the Democrats running a candidate at all, are casting about, now, for anything but the true reason why that Democrat was elected. The *Herald* faintly suspects it may have been due to "a combination of causes."

—Certain parties were once most ruinously advised that they should not surely die. The New York *World* now advises that the Democratic party will not die; and our own Illinois *State Journal* insists that neither party must die. The *Journal* says:

> We agree with the *World* fully in its opinion. There is no need of any party designations other than the Republican and Democratic. But two parties are wanted. Let the two that are now recognized stand over against each other. Let the political hucksters and middle men go to one or the other side.

—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* offers "$1,000,000 or more" for the annexation of East St. Louis.

—The press all over this State is beginning to wake up and speak for the people. The farmers are organizing, and in sixty days Wisconsin will show itself as fully alive to the subject of corporation abuses as its southern neighbor.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

—We do not believe that when the tide fairly sets in, there can be any agencies called into requisition that can stop it, short of a political revolution.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The Convention [at Springfield, Ill.], and indeed the whole farmers' movement has to struggle with a difficulty in that a host of decaying politicians, lawyers, bankers, etc., have joined in for the purpose of riding again into power on it. But the heart of the people is with it, and it will probably be found to have accomplished a good work. Its resolutions are long and various in subject, but mostly pointed and true.—*Sycamore (Ill.) Republican.*

—There never was a strictly popular movement started, one which reached the hearts of the people after securing their better judgment, and swept things before it like a prairie fire, but what was used, or sought to be used, by demagogues. There is always a gang of worn-out and played-out politicians, or of politicians whose deserved and unquestioned fate will soon be of the played-out kind, watching for just such whirlwinds of popular excitement as their last hope of political salvation, or as their "first best hold" to gratify aspirations. The present exciting farmers' movement illustrates this.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—We fear there are more railroad attorneys in the Legislature than people generally suppose.—*Belvidere (Ill.) Standard.*

—It has cost the nation $5,000,000,000 to strike the fetters from 3,000,000 of slaves. It may take that much more to emancipate 40,000,000 of freemen from the extortions of monopolies; but whenever the nation makes up its mind that it must be done, their hour has come.—*Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.*

—It is not merely the election of a Governor in Connecticut, a Judge in Michigan, Mayors in St. Louis, Cincinnati and other points, that bids us rejoice at this time and feel encouraged for the future, but it is the assurance that these events give us hope of a revolution in the country that only awaits the first opportunity to unseat corruption in public places and reinstate honesty and purity. These signs of the times cannot be mistaken and the observing may read in them the coming doom of the Credit Mobilier party.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—It certainly looks as if the Credit Mobilier star, having reached its zenith in the second election of Grant, had begun to move to its inevitable decline.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—In our opinion the less that party politics are mixed with the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court the better; but while this is true, the candidates for this position should be as closely scrutinized in regard to their qualifications as candidates for any other office. This being the case, it is very evident that but few of the greatest members of that court should be re-elected. Some of their recent decisions, especially the one declaring the county bonds issued by Livingston county, for the State Reform School, illegal is clearly in contravention of all law and equity and, should forever consign the Judges who made it to the shades of private life. Courts, like everything else, will have to learn to pay a decent respect to the common sense and the wishes of the great mass of the people.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—Died, in Washington recently, a little orphan boy named Civil Service Reform, who was apprenticed to the President last fall, just before the election. The President unfortunately put him to bed the other night, to sleep between Casey and Fred Grant, who overlaid him, and the miserable little wretch was smothered to death. Friends of the deceased will attend the funeral without further notice. Services by the Rev Dr. Newman, Inspector of Consulates.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WASHINGTON.

Exhortation Jim-Jams—Newman Sent on Circuit.

Henry Wilson's New Book.

The Late Biography of Vallandigham—Harry Gilmore's Primer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1873.

A few Congressmen are in town, and two or three Senators who are friendless at home. The spring days here are very exhilarating, and such as have residences at Washington find the roads good for country-driving.

It is a sight to see the great bags of books stacked up in the basement of the Capitol, to be franked off, following such departed chaps as Nye, Cole, Corbett, etc. Will the "privilege" be revived? Who can tell, when so few understand the Government, so few watch it, and so few care to correct it?

A DREADFUL STUDY.

To see Brother Harlan unshorn, wild-eyed, and talking to himself, as he paces the streets, would be an example to youth of the folly of hypocrisy and evil courses. The spring-days have come and the lambs frisk on the hill-sides; the intelligent radish comes up with its piquant countenance, and observes: "Take me young and tender!" the shad come ashore, as if it were all one to them, land and water; but the countenance of Brother Harlan is very dismal.

> And travelers now, like Charles O'Malley,
> Through the red-litten windows see
> Vast forms that move fantastically
> To a discordant melody.

These are the monstrous effigies of railroad-jobbers, who withhold the customary "douchers" from Harlan, because of his lost influence even to purloin. Why are there no nunneries in Protestant churches, to which such hulks of public men—those old "receiving-ships"—may go, instead of jigging, ambling, and lisping here, and nicknaming God's creatures?

NEWMAN.

The days of the itinerant ministry have returned, and the Rev. Dr. Newman will go on circuit——to Japan. He travels, like Lorenzo and Peggy Dow, with his wife, M. F. ——, on a free steamship pass. I refer to the M. F. because under these modest initials the lady was concealed in the appointment. The duties of the office are to convict of sin, by reporting such Consuls as do not show familiarity with their duties and our importance; and to exhort to repentance, in the way of squaring with our Connection.

It is for this that so much preaching and praying for the President has been done. The Nuncio goes abroad in style. He will preach on shipboard with the power of tongues, and the authority of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress. Tremble, heretics and heathen; for behind this man of God may come the ten new iron-clads. If the Christian Church does not feel a little ashamed of this secular allotment for its share of the spoils of office, we can only sympathize with the heathen who are to be dismayed by this sea-going Jonah as he will be spouted upon their shores. The active duties of the office, if there be any, are those of a spy; but the object of the office is luxury, restless enjoyment, and sensuous apocalyptic sight-seeing. We shall have a book of travels, of course, headed thus:

"John (Newman) to the Seven Churches which are in Asia. Brass be unto you!"

CONKLING'S DEFENSE OF BRIBERY.

Mr. Conkling's argument for Caldwell did not get into the paper called the *Record* until to-day, and it is sopped over, sponged, and altered, as if the author were ashamed of it.

A BOOK FROM THE AUTHOR.

"The History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave-Power in America, by Henry Wilson," is the title of a noble book, of more than 650 pages, which I have received with the compliment of the author's good word on the blank-leaf. This title is effective and complete. The book is written without malice. A few days ago, when laid up with a cold, and without interest in poetry, or fiction, or even travels, I took up this book of our Vice-President, and began to read it with a sense of pleasure that he had chosen so happily his title, and had so far commended himself to the estimation and admiration of 5,000,000 of our fellow-citizens, whom Providence has sent amongst us to live with us and solve with us the problem of the New Continent.

It is a great privilege for a contemporary politician to have had such a theme in which to recapitulate the homely biographies of men like John Eliot, the early Methodists and Quakers, Elias Hicks, Benjamin Lundy, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, John G. Whittier, Gamaliel Bailey, and other noble gentlemen who took but one long look at Slavery and its philosophy, and made up their minds for all their days. To resist, to counteract, to fulminate, to fight without ceasing, this is in itself a pleasure, if its object be sufficiently formidable, and such an object was Slavery,—quite a dirty affair, around which the intellect, scholarship, and behavior of nearly two centuries were assembled in apology without avail. It is complimentary to our human nature that such a cause could, by the mere attention required to defend it, make a certain sort of strong public manhood. But, with a book like this in his hand,—well-bound, good to look upon, large and durable in its mechanics and composition,—who can wish the great slave-holder who has survived his period more injury than to read these quiet pages through and through, and feel the anomaly of what he has defended, and what has perished despite him?

THE SLAVES OF THE UNITED STATES

have come amongst us like the contributions of all the races, without our request; but here they are, never to quit us. There can be again no Colonization Society. People with black faces number one-sixth of the American race. About them and in them are some qualities lacking in us. The growing nervousness, spontaneity, and debility of the Western white may be compelled at some time to find its counter-irritant in the great, heavy, light-hearted black. We know nothing of these possibilities. A thousand years to man, as to God are but as a day. We only know that here we are placed, to look at each other for centuries. The prejudice of to-day is of no more account to the contingency of to-morrow than the horse-shoe over the door is to the witch, the murrain, or the epidemic which may come. Further in this line it is not pleasant to go; but we may all congratulate the Vice-President of the United States that, after many years of very noble service in the interests of the Republic, he has found publishers and a theme which will so well commend him to the great posterity we are sure to have; and that, in writing his book, he has been so qualified by temperament and education to choose a quiet, agreeable, simple, and effective style, a little removed from partisan attack, but not so far removed as to disguise the abhorrence of all following humanity for an institution which was mainly unlovely, and yet which assembled about it in deference, if not in devotion, clergymen, churches, philanthropic societies, States, and, to some degree, nations of men.

BALTIMORE PUBLISHERS.

The City of Baltimore has of late come to be the common place of publication for books tinctured with that curious spasm of bravery, heedlessness, local attachment, and profligacy, called the Rebellion. A rebellion for a person, such as a King, may properly find its defenders, because gratitude to a hereditary right has the elements of heroism about it. But rebellion to make another man do your work without pay, and with only a peck of cornmeal twice a week, is a process which the future novelist will have a deal more labor to make brilliant than Mr. Gilmore Sims or some of the great Southern authoresses have shown.

The United States, being the most composite and anomalous government of the earth, will greatly bother the Positive philosopher of a future day. That gentleman must understand that we are dealing in our national capacity with all the husks of the middle ages,—the Roman law, the English common law, and many other such matters; and that the evils of our period have to cite their defense in the natural deference which a law-obeying people pay to the forms left unto them.

Here is a Baltimore book, the life of

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

by his brother, a clergyman, if I mistake not, of the town of Newark, in Northern Delaware. The book was sent to me perhaps a year ago, and I presume, by the gentleman whom I heard preach when a boy, little knowing that the family name he bore was to occupy such a conspicuous place in the civil history of the nation.

Mr. Vallandigham, the politician, was a man of considerable power before a prejudiced audience. He had been nourished amongst conservative folks, and had been a teacher in Maryland, where he had the luck to marry into the fine family of McMahon. The women of Maryland, while indifferent about female suffrage, have great power with their husbands, and Vallandigham, who was naturally a resistant, a protestant, and averse to family and personal rule, found himself in a Western State, opposed to the growing sentiment of the great multitude, and he therefore grew more bitter and more vigorous every year. He had no great executive or fundamental qualities. He was a politician, with a good face, cruel teeth, nice clothes; and he belonged to a good town,—one of the best towns in the West,—where the churches are big and roomy, the houses clean and neat, the streets broad, and where the growth of the place has been so gradual, and yet so sufficient, that the citizen life and the income of the people have developed about equally. In that town of Dayton, there were many strong men, not the least of whom was Robert C. Schenck.

VAL AND BOB.

Schenck was a man of candor, voluptuousness, laziness, force, and public capacity, which were bound to bring him and keep him in the foreground. Vallandigham was a man of selfishness, great vanity, fine appearance, and pride of intellect. He had been brought up in that atmosphere where men seek a patron. Schenck had been raised in that Western atmosphere where a man defies a patron as soon as he can conveniently get around. The contest in its philosophy was unequal. Nothing in the Republic had grown like Democracy.

Vallandigham, inhabiting the domain of gentility, was supported all his days by the riff-raff, and those people who seem to seek a master in order to take refuge from their own unisterestingness. Bob Schenck, with the Northern lights in his eyes, had only to live long enough to belong to a generation capable of carrying him to Congress as long as he would keep honest.

THE DESTINY OF THE DEAD-SET.

It is strange, at this distance, to see what a part Vallandigham was to play in the great rebellion between Mastership and Citizenship. He was not a man of extravagant courage, nor a slaveholder, nor anything which should have propelled him into that unequal contest which a young nation was bound to wage against the pretenses of the dealers in people. That he did take the rank he has obtained, is to be attributed to the law-abiding nature of the majority in Congress, to the sense of Government, which was not wholly abandoned in the worst periods of the War, and to the audacity which a man in the minority might assume, knowing the temper of his associates in the majority. We may, at this distance, congratulate ourselves that Mr. Vallandigham was allowed to have his say; and we knew very well that, before he died, he was as anxious to get out of the fix as the Republicans were unwilling to let him escape. He found the Bourbonism of the Democrats of Ohio disgusting and confining to an ambitious nature. If he had been foremost in his expressions of sympathy with the slave-rebellion, he was very prompt to dislike the obscurity of private life, and to wish to see his party converted to the new civilization. Perhaps he might have been a fine, chivalrous, philosophic leader of a new period. Certainly, the Democratic party lost more in his death than the country; for that party is now vacillating, sold, without leadership of any kind, and in the hands of folks like Beck, Voorhees, Brooks, and so forth.

REMINISCENCE.

It was my privilege, as a young man, to be acquainted with Mr. Vallandigham, and, in 1866, while visiting his house, I took the liberty of his favor to implore him to help a new departure with the Democratic party. A gentleman was present who has since been a prominent member of the Bar in Dayton, who appeared to sit on eggs while I was talking to this great fomenter. Two years after that Vallandigham was anxious to have Salmon P. Chase nominated by the Democratic Convention at New York, for the Presidency.

It is sure that Vallandigham did not play the Bourbon. He had too much sense and statesmanship to hang on to the wretched vestiges of Democracy, such as it was, and, had he lived until the present time, he would have been like a son of John Tyler, the sons of Stephen A. Douglas, and many other such scions,—a member of another party.

Clement L. Vallandigham had lived too long in Dayton to like Chivalry, and I think the Government under Mr. Lincoln did a splendid thing in sending him South during the War, to make him eat that celebrated greasy chicken which they get at the railroad-stations there.

Another great book, as the author conceives it, is

HARRY GILMORE'S

operations in the Rebel army. Gilmore is a large, cock-eyed dare-devil, of Baltimore City, and a natural rough, who went South at the beginning of the Rebellion, and undertook to do almost anything of a vagrant and reckless nature. After a while, he got a small command, and was employed to do freebooter's duty at the head of the Valley of Virginia, and finally to burn Chambersburg and stop the trains on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad. He was court-martialed even by the Rebel authorities,—which was a great deal like trial by jury amongst pirates,—for robbing inoffensive passengers on railroad-trains. I have done him the compliment to read his book quite through; and, if he had substituted "burglary" for "war" at the beginning of it, and narrated his services as done in the interest of some great gang of outlaws instead of a presumed nation of men, it would have been almost as boastful and quaint as the story of the Buccaneers. The City of Baltimore has formidable capacities to produce fighting dead-beats. To-day they fight the negro, to-morrow the German, and next day the soldier of the United States. An oyster-eating, terrapin-eating, peach-brandy-drinking population is never quite sure of what it is about. GATH.

A correspondent of a New York journal makes the suggestion that ocean steamers should provide themselves with ready-made rafts and carry them on every voyage. The suggestion is certainly worth an investigation. Experience has proved that life-boats are of little use in shipwreck. In a majority of instances, they cannot be detached from their complicated fastenings and launched at sea without some accident that renders them unseaworthy. Often, as in the case of the Atlantic, there is not time to undo them from the ship. Even when they are launched, they are likely to be overcrowded or mismanaged in the panic that ensues so as to render them practically useless when they are needed. It might be different with rafts constructed with a view to use in shipwreck. It is certain that rude and improvised rafts,—timber from the ship, a part of the deck, a piece of the mast,—have frequently saved life in marine disasters when the life-boats have failed. Rafts could be fixed on deck in such a way as to take up little room. They could be used to walk on or at the side, and fastened with a simple bolt that could be wrenched off easily. In launching them, it would make no difference which end went first; the raft would be apt to come up right and float. They could be provided with life-lines and contrivances for tying the people fast, which, in connection with life-belts, might render the human lives entrusted to them safer than in boats. It is certain that experiments should be tried at constructing sea-rafts or some other additional means of refuge in case of shipwreck.

The passage of the bill in the Lower House of the State Legislature regulating the practice of dental surgery, is more important than appears at the first glance. It requires dentists who may hereafter attempt to fix teeth to have a diploma from some college or the State Dental Society. This, it is to be hoped, will put an effectual quietus on the dental butchers, who get suffering humanity into their clutches and then, when they have them in their power, subject them to still further tortures by their blundering and bungling. As matters are at present, the unfortunate wight who sits down in a strange dentist's chair has no assurance that he will not rise from it with his jaw pulled out as well as his tooth, while another set of these butchers have a practice of pulling out a portion of a tooth and leaving the balance for a future occasion. It will be a precious relief to dental sufferers when they can feel assured that they are in the hands of a competent dentist, who can take out a tooth without taking out the jaw also, and that it is not necessary for them to be dragged all around the room, if the tooth comes hard. In the matter of legislation to prevent cruelty to animals, the House has accomplished nothing more important this session. If the Senate refuses to pass the bill, it deserves to have the tooth-ache until it sees the folly of its ways.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children shows that the actual number of idiots in Illinois is 2,900, or 1 in every 887 of the whole population, which is a larger proportion even than that of the insane. Of these, 492 are objects of charity and 839 independent, and of the latter, 78 are reported to be wealthy.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Amended River Improvement Bill Goes Through the House.

Passage of the Tax Collection Bill in the Senate.

Text of the Bill Fixing the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

The New Exemption Law---The Water Works Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

SPRINGFIELD, April 10.—The House bill "to define monopolies in the internal trade and commerce of this State, and discourage the formation and continuance thereof," passed the House. This bill, which has been published, is intended to prevent railroad companies owning coal mines from discriminating against coal mines not owned by railroads. It also includes warehouses, express companies, common carriers, &c., prohibiting unjust discrimination.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee of the Special Railroad Committee have been trying all day to construct a bill, and the task is nearly finished. It is understood that the Donahue and Connelly bills were revised and sections borrowed from each, so that they are now one. This marriage, the committee thinks, will prove fortunate, and satisfy the House. For the sake of lucidity, extortion and unjust discriminations are treated of in separate sections. The penalties are graded up to $25,000, which is the highest, nothing being said about forfeiting franchises. The idea of the Hildrup bill will be embodied, or served up alone. It clothes the Commissioners with power to fix rates for each road, a jury to decide their reasonableness. The work of the sub-committee has to run the gauntlet of the thirteen, and, if it survives them, it will be exposed to the nine trying ordeals of the House and Senate. Some believe the report of the committee will be crucified, but the fine weather has begotten an irresistible desire to go home, which mollifies everybody, and prepossesses them in favor of almost anything. The report is expected in the House to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held an evening session and read bills.

RAILROAD FIGHT ENDED.

The Senate passed the bill relating to the fight between the Chicago, Lafayette & Indiana, and the Danville & Vincennes Railroads.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

There is some prospect that the Copperas Creek dam will be built yet, the House having passed the bill appropriating for that purpose the net revenue of the canal and of the lock at Henry. Some of the old speeches were redelivered, but neither those against nor for the bill hurt it any, and it went through—81 to 45. Messrs. Crawford, Casey, Collins, Oakwood, Blakely, Plowman, Freeland, Middlecoff, and Mitchell, who did not vote for the bill, voted for its attenuated successor. Condon and Lomax, of Cook, were both absent, which is nothing new, but their absence when such a vote is taken is an inexcusable disregard for the interest of their constituents. Senne was away too. Moore, of Marshall, also a river man, was absent on account of the misbehavior of a train which left him behind, and for which he cannot be blamed. Golden, another friend of the measure, was somewhere else. In spite of the unpardonable negligence of its friends, the bill passed, and went to the Senate, where it will meet with more kindly treatment than in the House, and have a pleasant passage. If the bill becomes a law it makes certain the improvement of the river. The revenue will be about $125,000 a year, so that the $600,000 necessary to construct the dam will be realized within four years. The revenue is to be invested in United States bonds until $100,000 accumulates, when it is to be turned over to the Commissioners and become the Illinois River Improvement Fund, by which title it will be known. The river men rejoice at the prospect of the bill passing even in its reduced conditions. This morning the Senate read the bill the first time, when it was referred to the Committee on Canals, which will report it back in the morning.

RIGHT OF WAY.

The House ordered to a third reading the bill giving the right of way to the Chicago & Pacific Railway through the Insane Asylum grounds at Elgin, provided the Road agrees to maintain an everlasting side-track for the convenience of the Institution, and to carry its freight at two-thirds the current rates. An amendment that the road should agree to be for ever subject to all laws regulating rates was defeated.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

The House ordered to a third reading the bill appropriating $50,000 to complete the Douglas monument, after striking from the Board of Commissioners the name of Mr. Sherman, and substituting that of Joshua L. Marsh.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed a number of its own bills late in the session to do much good, unless they are of prime importance. One of them provides that no judgment rendered in actions of debt or assumpsit shall be reversed in the Supreme Court for mere error in form, if the judgment shall be for the true amount of indebtedness or damages; and another allows convicts to be taken out of the Penitentiary and put on trial if new indictments are found against them. This is intended to reach some convicts who have escaped the penalty of outrageous crimes by conviction for a less heinous offense.

KNOX COUNTY SEAT FIGHT

came up in the Senate on the passage of a bill providing that the number of votes cast at the county seat election should be prima facia evidence of the total number of votes in the county, a majority of which are necessary to change the location of the county seat. Mr. Sanford, the representative of Knoxville, fathered the bill, which died of want of votes. It only got 19. This is a victory for Galesburg.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed the House Deficiency Appropriation bill, and State creditors are happy.

JUDICIAL.

The bill to repeal the act extending the jurisdiction of County Courts caused a lively discussion in the House, resulting in its defeat for want of the constitutional majority, and the bill conferring on County Courts concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in civil cases to the amount of $500 in cases of misdemeanor and providing for four criminal terms instead of twelve every year, failed to pass—69 to 59—and both were recommitted and will be reported back in the morning, when one or the other will probably pass. The bill fixing the terms of holding courts in the new circuits passed the House.

WAREHOUSE BILL.

The Williamson Senate Warehouse bill, providing for flexible grading, for an appeal from the Inspector, and for cancellation of receipts, passed the House. When signed, it will go into effect July 1.

IMPORTANT TO RUFFIANS.

The House passed its bill amending the Penitentiary law so that whenever any convict is or has been committed under several convictions, with separate sentences, they shall be construed as one continuous sentence under this law in the granting or forfeiture of good time.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Counties, cities, and towns owing money to State charitable institutions have been in the habit of offering in payment county warrants and depreciated paper, which set Mr. Tilson to work, and, after some irritation, he produced a bill compelling payment in legal tender, and the House passed it.

COPYING BIDS.

The bill providing for advertising for bids for copying the laws and journals of the General Assembly passed the House. Of course the lowest bidder is supposed to get the contract, and will unless the bidders put up a job on the State,—a not uncommon practice in Springfield.

COOK COUNTY SUPERIOR JUDGE.

By a mistake of the last Legislature, the law providing for the election of Judges of the Superior Court in Cook County extended the term of the present Judges one year, a clearly unconstitutional mistake. The mistake is rectified by a bill now passing the Houses, providing for elections in November, 1873, 1875, and 1877, Judge Porter's successor to be elected this year.

RECORDERS.

The last Legislature put the word "not" in the wrong place in the law providing for a Recorder in counties having more than 60,000 and not less than 100,000 inhabitants, so that the Recorders could not be paid. A bill has passed both Houses striking out the negative, and the Recorders will rejoice.

RECORDING INDICTMENTS.

The following bill has passed both Houses:

A BILL for an act to provide for recording indictments.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Judge of the court in which any indictment may be found or returned by the Grand Jury of any county, may order the Clerk of his said court in which said indictment is found and returned, to copy such indictment, together with all indorsements thereon, at length, upon the records of such court; and in case of the loss or destruction of such original indictment, such copy of the lost or destroyed indictment shall be considered as prima facie evidence of the contents of such original indictment, and the party or parties who stand indicted may be tried upon a certified copy from the record of such lost or destroyed indictment.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

The following, important to lawyers, has passed both Houses:

A BILL for an act to amend "An act entitled an act to provide for the election and qualifications of Justices of the Peace and Constables, and to provide for the jurisdiction and practice of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, and to fix the duties of Constables, and to repeal certain acts therein named," approved April 1, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That Sec. 13 of said act be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows, to-wit:

SEC. 13. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in their respective counties in the following cases, when the amount claimed does not exceed $200:

First—In actions arising on contracts, whether under seal or not, express or implied, for the recovery of money only. When the action is upon a bond, the amount to be recovered thereon, and not the penalty of the bond, shall determine the jurisdiction; and when the payments are to be made by installments, an action may be brought for any installment as it shall become due.

Second—In actions for damages for injury to real property, or for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property.

Third—In actions for rent, and distress for rent.

Fourth—In actions against railroad companies, and any person or company controlling, operating or using any railroad in this State, for killing or injuring horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or other stock; for loss of, or injury to, baggage or freight; and for injury or damage to real or personal property caused by setting fire to the same by their engine, or otherwise.

Fifth—In actions of replevin, when the value of the property claimed does not exceed $200.

Sixth—In actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, and in all cases where the action of debt or assumpsit will lie, if the damages claimed do not exceed $200. This section shall apply to claims originally exceeding $200, if the same shall at the time of the rendition of the judgment be reduced by credits or deductions to an amount not exceeding $200.

SEC. 2. That Sec. 16 of said act be amended to read as follows, to-wit: Such bond shall be signed by the security; and if the said plaintiff shall be cast in his suit, discontinue, or make default, and shall not, within twenty days thereafter, pay to the Justice all the costs that may have been occasioned to the defendant, to the Justice, and Constable, jurors or witnesses, or perfect an appeal, the Justice shall issue his execution against the security for the amount thereof, accompanied with a bill of costs, in which shall be set down every particular charged. *Provided,* that no bond for costs shall be required of any resident of this State, except in qui tam or other actions specially requiring bond by law.

SEC. 3. That Sec. 46 of said act be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the proviso thereof, so as to read as amended, as follows, to-wit:

SEC. 46. The jurors may be tried and sworn in the usual manner practised in courts of record, but they shall not be instructed as to the law by the Justice, except as to the form of the verdict. Judgments shall be entered by the Justice in accordance with the verdict.

NEW EXEMPTION LAW.

The Exemption bill passed the Senate, where it was sent by the House. The House decided to exempt a homestead worth $1,000, which the Senate increased to $1,500. The bill as passed by the Senate reads as follows:

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to exempt the homestead from forced sale, and to provide for setting off the same, and to exempt certain personal property from attachment and sale on execution, and from distress for rent."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That every householder, having a family, shall be entitled to an estate of homestead, to the extent in value of $1,500, in the farm or lot of land and buildings thereon, owned or rightly possessed, by lease or otherwise, and occupied by him or her as a residence; and such homestead, and all right and title therein, shall be exempt from attachment, judgment, levy or execution, sale for the payment of his debts, or other purposes, and from the laws of conveyance, descent, and devise, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder, for the benefit of the husband or wife surviving, so long as he or she continues to occupy such homestead, and of the children until the youngest child becomes 21 years of age; and in case the husband or wife shall desert his or her family, the exemption shall continue in favor of the one occupying the premises as a residence.

SEC. 3. But no property shall, by virtue of the foregoing sections, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes or assessments, or for a debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement thereof.

SEC. 4. No release, waiver, or conveyance of the estate so exempted shall be valid, unless the same is in writing, subscribed by said householder and his or her wife or husband, if he or she have one, and acknowledged in the same manner as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged, or possession is abandoned, or given pursuant to the conveyance; or, if the exemption is continued to a child or children, without the order of the Court directing a release thereof.

SEC. 5. In case of a divorce, the Court granting the divorce may dispose of the homestead estate according to the equities of the case.

SEC. 6. When a homestead is conveyed by the owner thereof, such conveyance shall not subject the premises to any lien or incumbrance to which it would not have been subject in the hands of such owner; and the proceeds thereof, to the extent of the amount of $1,500, shall be exempt from execution or other process, for one year after the receipt thereof, by the person entitled to the exemption, and if reinvested in a homestead the same shall be entitled to the same exemption as the original homestead.

SEC. 7. Whenever a building, exempted as a homestead, is insured in favor of the person entitled to the exemption, and a loss occurs, entitling such person to the insurance, such insurance money shall be exempt to the same extent as the building would have been had it not been destroyed.

SEC. 8. In the enforcement of a lien in a court of equity upon premises including the homestead, if such right is not waived or released, as provided in this act, the Court may set off the homestead and decree the sale of the balance of the premises; or, if the value of the premises exceeds the exemption, and the premises cannot be divided, may order the sale of the whole and the payment of the amount of the exemption to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 9. No sale shall be made of the premises on such decree or execution unless a greater sum than $1,500 is bid therefor. If a greater sum is not bid, the decree may be set aside or modified, or the execution released, as for want of property.

SEC. 10. If, in the opinion of the creditors, or officer holding an execution against such householder, the premises claimed by him or her as exempt are worth more than $5,000, such officer shall summon three householders as Commissioners, who shall, upon oath, to be administered to them by the officer, appraise said premises; and if, in their opinion, the property may be divided without injury to the interest of the parties, they shall set off so much of said premises, including the dwelling house, as in their opinion shall be worth $1,500, and the residue of said premises may be advertised and sold by said officer.

SEC. 11. In case the value of the premises shall, in the opinion of the said Commissioners, be more than $1,500, and cannot be divided as is provided for in this act, they shall make and sign an appraisal of the value thereof, and deliver the same to the officer, who shall deliver a copy thereof to the execution debtor, or to some one of the family of suitable age to understand the nature thereof, with a notice thereto attached, that unless the execution debtor shall pay to said officer the surplus over and above $1,500 on the amount due on said execution, within sixty days thereafter, that such premises will be sold.

SEC. 12. In case such surplus, or the amount due on said execution, shall not be paid within the sixty days, the officer may advertise and sell the said premises, and out of the proceeds of such sale pay to such execution debtor the said sum of $1,500, and apply the balance on said execution.

SEC. 13. The following articles of personal property, owned by the debtor, shall be exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent, viz.:

First—The necessary wearing apparel of every person.

Second—One sewing machine.

Third—The furniture, tools, and implements of any person necessary to carry on his or her trade or business, not exceeding in value $100.

Fourth—Materials and stock designed and procured by him or her, and necessary for carrying on his or her trade and business, and intended to be used or wrought therein, not exceeding $100 in value.

Fifth—The implements or library of any professional person, not exceeding $100 in value.

And in addition to the above property, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, the following:

First—Necessary beds, bedsteads, and bedding, two stoves and pipe.

Second—Necessary household furniture, not exceeding in value $100.

Third—One cow and calf, and two swine.

Fourth—One yoke of oxen, or two horses in lieu thereof, used by the debtor in supporting his family, not exceeding in value $200, and the harness therefor, not exceeding in value $40.

Fifth—Necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for three months, and necessary food for the stock hereinbefore exempted, for the same time.

Sixth—The Bibles, school-books, and family pictures.

Seventh—The family library.

Eighth—Cemetery lots or rights of burial, and tombs for repositories for the dead.

SEC. 14. Such personal property shall continue so exempt while the family of such person, or any of them, are removing from one place of residence to another, in this State.

SEC. 15. When the head of a family shall die, desert, or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefits and privileges which are in this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same.

SEC. 16. If any officer, by virtue of any execution or other process, or any other person by any right of process, shall take or seize any of the articles of property hereinbefore exempted from levy and sale, such officer or person shall be liable, to the party injured, for double the value of the property so illegally taken or seized, to be recovered by action of trespass, with costs of suit.

SEC. 17. The following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed: "An act to exempt a homestead from forced sale, and to provide for setting off the same, and to exempt certain personal property from attachment and sale on execution, and from distress for rent," approved March 22, 1872; and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act. But this section shall not be construed so as to affect any rights that may have accrued, or any suits or proceedings that may be pending, when this act shall take effect.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Casey House bill appropriating $25,000 for erecting a monument over the soldiers buried on "Fame's eternal camping ground," near Mound City, was passed by the Senate, 35 to 3.

VAGRANT ANIMALS.

The bill prohibiting domestic animals from running at large in counties where they are not prohibited by law has passed both Houses.

LIMITATION.

The bill allowing plaintiffs non-suited, or whose case is dismissed, to start in fresh within a year, will be a law when the Governor signs it.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

The Senate passed the House bill to authorize cities to construct and maintain water-works, and allow the condemnation of property for that purpose. The provision conferring jurisdiction on the cities five miles beyond their limits to protect the source of water was reduced to three miles by the Senate. The House will probably concur.

THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE.

The Penitentiary Committee has returned from its wanderings. The Reform School seems to have pleased the members,—at least so the Chairman says. The report on the Penitentiary is to be presented in the morning, but, as promises of its appearance have been numerous during the last month, it won't do to rely too confidently upon this.

TAX BILL.

House bill 300 came up in the House this morning, when Mr. Hinchcliffe announced himself against it, and spoke for some time in that strain.

Mr. McGrath argued that the poor people in cities desired the privilege of paying their municipal taxes at a time different from that when they were compelled to come down with their State taxes. He went on to show the saving the bill would be to cities; $66,000 per annum to Chicago, $4,600 to Peoria, and so on in proportion to the size of other cities.

Mr. Burns, in behalf of the City of Quincy, made an appeal for the bill, and exposed the injustice his constituents would have to suffer if the bill passed.

Mr. Thompson concluded the debate, threatening that the City of Chicago would refuse to pay taxes assessed twice or three times too high. The yeas and nays were called, resulting, 34 to 7. Mr. Burke, of Macoupin, doing the square thing by voting aye to save the bill. The House will have to concur in the amendments, when the bill will be a law.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 this morning, PRESIDENT EARLY presiding, and proceeded with unfinished business.

House bill making appropriation of $25,000 for the construction of a soldiers' monument at Mound City, was ordered to a third reading.

Roll-call was answered by 39 Senators.

HOUSE BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

House bill 239, amending the law concerning Justices and Constables, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

No. 10, providing for recording indictments, passed—yeas, 41; nays, 0.

No. 143, amending the act providing for the election of the Recorder of Deeds in LaSalle County, passed—yeas, 36; nays, 1.

No. 34, provides for filling vacancies in the offices of Judges of Cook County, passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

No. 387, amending the act in regard to limitations, passed—yeas, 35; nays, 0.

No. 221½, amending the Homestead act, passed—yeas, 33; nays, 8.

No. 253, authorizing to construct and maintain water-works, passed—yeas, 39; nays, 0.

No. 445, to enable towns to prohibit domestic animals from running at large in towns where not now prohibited by law, passed—yeas, 26; nays, 9.

No. 272, making an appropriation of $25,000 for the construction of a soldiers' monument at Mound City, passed.

THE TAX BILL.

No. 300, regarding assessment of property and levy and collection of city taxes, was read a third time, and, after debate, put upon its passage and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 7, as follows:

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Green,	Sheldon,
Brooks,	Henry,	Shepard,
Brown,	Jacobs,	Strong,
Burke,	Kehoe,	Thompson,
Burns,	Lee,	Waite,
Canfield,	McGrath,	Ware,
Casey,	Nicholson,	Warren,
Castle,	Palmer,	Whiting,
Cusey,	Patterson,	Wilcox,
Dow,	Reynolds,	Williamson,
Ferrell,	Sanford,	Youngblood,
Glenn,		

NAYS.

Cummings,	Hanchcliffe,	Murphy,
Cunningham,	Hundley,	Starne.
Hampton,		

Mr. PALMER filed a motion to reconsider.

NEW BILLS.

Senator MURPHY introduced a bill amending the Revenue law by requiring property to be listed under oath.

By Mr. McGRATH—Authorizing the establishment of ferries across the Illinois River by bordering counties.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Senator CUMMINGS called up for consideration House bill 379, relating to roads and bridges in counties under township organization. The bill was considered by sections, read a third time and passed—yeas, 39; nays 0.

TOWN INCORPORATION.

Mr. HUNDLEY called up House Bill 543, to enable incorporated towns to cure defects in their organization, etc., and the same was read a second time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE BILLS ON A THIRD READING,

were taken up as follows:

No. 197, to enable purchasers of property and franchises sold under mortgage, executed by corporations in this State, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, to become incorporated, hold, use, and enjoy the same, &c. Recommitted.

No. 298, to prevent reversal of judgments in debt and assumpsit for mere error in form, passed—yeas, 30; nays, 2.

No. 274, relating to promissory notes and contracts made for patent rights, &c. Lost—yeas, 7; nays, 28.

Mr. BROWN filed a motion to reconsider.

No. 259, amending the law concerning evidence and depositions in civil cases, passed—yeas, 31; nays, 1.

No. 246, regulating practice in certain criminal cases, passed—yeas, 40; nays, 1.

No. 58, repealing the act amending the law concerning township organization, passed—yeas, 36; nays, 0.

No. 74, relating to collection of wages of laborers, &c. Recommitted.

No. 288, amending the act in regard to removal of county seats. Lost—yeas, 13; nays, 10.

Mr. SANFORD entered a motion to reconsider.

A bill for an act to define the term "county seat," as used in an act heretofore passed—yeas, 33; nays, 0.

No. 415, amending an act providing for the incorporation of associations organized for the purpose of constructing railways, passed—yeas, 36; nays, 0.

House bill 496, the General Deficiency bill, was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

Senate bill 229, providing for the construction of drains, ditches, &c., read a third time and recommitted.

Mr. WAITE moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 7:30 o'clock to read House bills a first time, and Senate bills first and second time. Carried.

Adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

After reading a large number of House bills on a first, and Senate bills on a second, reading, at 8:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

House bill 305, to define monopolies, and prevent the formation of the same, passed—yeas, 112; nays, 0.

House bill 468, amending the law allowing diminution of convicts' time for good behavior, passed—yeas, 114; nays, 0.

House bill 514, to facilitate the settlement of accounts between counties, cities, and towns, and State charitable institutions, passed—yeas, 116; nays, 1.

House bill 544, to provide for copying the laws and journals of the General Assembly, passed, —yeas, 126; nays, 1.

House bill 528, to repeal the act of 1872, increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost—yeas, 56; nays, 69.

The bill was put upon its passage, and failed to pass—yeas, 65; nays, 58.

Mr. SWAN gave notice that he would enter a motion to reconsider.

House bill 553, amending the law extending the jurisdiction of County Courts, failed to pass —yeas 69; nays 59.

The House voted to reconsider the vote on this and the preceding bill, and they were referred to the Committee on the Judicial Department.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

House bill 174, the Copperas Creek Dam bill, appropriating the net revenues of the canal to the construction of said lock and dam, was read a third time and pending its consideration the House took a recess till 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COPPERAS DAM.

The House resumed the consideration of the River Improvement bill, which was passed—yeas, 81; nays, 45.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

House bill 555, fixing times of holding court in the several circuits, was passed—yeas, 118; nays, 0.

House bill 519, to amend Sections 1, 5, and 6 of the Township Mutual Insurance act, passed—yeas, 82; nays, 1.

The Senate amendments to House bill 379, Road and Bridge bill, were concurred in.

A bill appropriating $50,000 to complete the Douglas monument in Chicago was ordered to a third reading.

Senate bill 369, amending the law in relation to Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, concerning warehouses, passed—yeas, 92; nays, 2.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Senate bill 308, making an appropriation for the Illinois Industrial University, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

HOMEOPATHY.

Annual Meeting of the Cook County Medical Society—Election of Officers —The Late Dr. John Davies—The Medical Bill Now Before the Legislature.

The annual meeting of the Cook County Medical Society (homeopathic) was held yesterday evening—the anniversary of Hahnemann's birth—in Dr. Hawks' office, No. 128 South Clark street, just across the way from George Hankins' faro bank.

The object of this pleasant little reunion was the election of officers for the year, the narration of cheerful anecdotes relative to morbid anatomy, etc., and the passage of appropriate resolutions of sympathy in regard to the death of the celebrated Hahnemann.

Several gentlemen and two ladies were present.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. T. M. Duncan.

The annual report of the Secretary was next in order, but, since he had none, that was passed over, the Secretary justly observing that the members present at the meetings knew as much as he did. He reported, verbally, that they had given up the practice of listening to essays, and had taken to clinics—that is, experimenting on a live subject.

The President then delivered an address on Hahnemann, the logical physician. He did not intend to treat the whole subject, but simply three points: Why *similia* was rejected; why Hahnemann developed his system in the face of all opposition, and whether the medical ranks would ever be united. These points were treated with great ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his audience, for the speaker expressed a cheerful hope of the union of all nations of the world under the banner of Homeopathy, refusing to live and die except by the rule of *similia*.

The Doctor concluded his paper with a sketch of the science in Chicago, where it was introduced, about 1840, by Jonathan Y. Scammon, Esq. The Society was started only in 1866, and, while it had done much good, had still a great work before it.

Doctors Green and Dyson were elected members of the Society by an unanimous vote.

An election of officers was then had.

The ballot for President resulted Dr. Fellows, 8; Dr. Beebe, 4; and scattering, 1. Dr. Fellows was declared elected.

Dr. Beebe was elected Vice-President; Miss Dr. Johnson, Treasurer and Secretary; and Drs. Cole, Burt, E. M. P. Ludlam, Hawks, and Woodyatt, censors, whose duty it is to look after all violations of the code of medical ethics, such as consulting with an allopathic physician, &c.

The members were called on for notes and incidents, and Doctor Hawks narrated an interesting case of miscarriage, with special reference to trouble in the mammary glands. Much valuable information was brought out by the discussion.

The death of Dr. Davies was then referred to. He was one of the first members of the Society, and had always held a prominent place in the profession. On motion, the Chair appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions.

The Chair called attention to the Medical bill now pending before the Legislature, which provides for the organization of medical societies in counties where none now exist, and for the formation of the State Society by delegations of county societies; and for the printing and distribution of proceedings, etc. The State Board is allowed to license, but it is also provided that no person shall be thus licensed unless he has studied four years in certain specified cases, and no one shall be allowed to practice without a diploma from some college or society, and if he does practice, he shall not be allowed to collect his debts.

Appropriate resolutions in regard to Dr. Davies were reported, and promptly passed. One of them provides for the writing of an eulogium upon the deceased, to be read at the next meeting. They were adopted. Dr. Duncan was elected the eulogist.

The bill above referred to was then discussed pro and con. but what was said was of influence to medical men only, and would have no effect upon the Legislature at any rate. As a general thing, the Association favored the bill.

The meeting then adjourned.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Among the "distinguished visitors" at John Lawlor's gambling-house, situated over the late-lamented "Royal Palm" saloon, Boomer's Building, Monroe street, near State, last evening, was His Honor Augustus Banyon, Police Magistrate. His appearance in the above gambling-hell occasioned considerable uneasiness among the other "distinguished visitors," and the proprietor was fearful that a disastrous panic would ensue, but the distinguished Police Magistrate reassured the "boys" by saying he "only come up to make a frenly call on his fren' 'John.'"

"John" was a contributor to the extent of $10 towards the purchase of the watch lately stolen from Augustus, while the latter was sleeping in a State street car.

It is probably unnecessary to remark that Mr. Banyon was "full" last evening when he called on "fren' John."

Is it not about time for another enforcement of the Mayor's bill?

FREIGHT RATES.

A meeting of the managers of the principal Illinois railroads was held at the new Sherman House yesterday afternoon. President Newell, of the Illinois Central, occupied the Chair. One of the objects of the meeting was to devise some means of equalizing through freight-rates to the seaboard with local rates, and another was to consider the Donahue bill recently introduced in the Illinois Senate. Reporters were excluded from the meeting, but it is understood that no conclusion was arrived at in either matter, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

A Story With a Moral.

From the New York Tribune.

A story is told of a French gentleman, who, having lost the bulk of his property through the rascalities of friends in whom he trusted, crowned it all by the loss of his mental balance, and for the remainder of his days found his only delight in riding in omnibuses and passing fares from passengers to the driver, taking care when change was returned to add to it a sou or two from his own pocket, and watch the effect on the receiver. In nine cases out of ten, as the story goes, the passenger, counting over his change, and finding, as he supposed, that the driver had cheated himself, would look bewildered for a moment, and then pocket the change with a quiet chuckle. The special delight of the lunatic was satisfying himself in this way that nine-tenths of his fellow men were dishonest, if they only had the opportunity.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 493 head; total for the week thus far, 7,148. Market lively at last week's closing prices. Trains are running through all right, yet the regular shippers are buying little on account of the heavy accumulation of stock awaiting shipment. Sales, 1,300, including 438 Illinois steers, ranging 1,058 to 1,420, at $5.90@6.37½; 47 Ohio steers, 1,176 to 1,404, at $5.75@6.00; 145 Iowa steers, averaging 1,138, at $5.50; 41 Missouri steers, 1,050 to 1,402, at $5.00@7.00; 30 Missouri oxen, 1,203 to 1,438, at $4.75@5.00; 138 Texas steers, 1,077 to 1,154, at $5.00@5.50; 93 Michigan steers, 1,082 to 1,164, at $5.25@[illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 200, making the total thus far, 4,200. Market slow at ¼c advance; buyers holding off. Sales: 547 Michigan sheep, ranging from 74 to 109, at $6.50@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,600, making the total for the week, 18,309. Market active at 25@30c per cwt decline. The yards are crowded with stockers and light pigs, for which there is little demand. Sales: 460 Illinois hogs, averaging 200, at $5.00; 197 Indiana, 177 to 180, at $5.10; 335 Ohio, 117 to 230, at $5.00@5.15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The monetary situation was marked by increased ease most of the day, and call loans were made at 1-16 over till Saturday, but in the afternoon, when the announcement was made that sixty brokers were subpœnaed before the Grand Jury on the money question, money became scarce and dear, rising to ¼@⅜ per cent in late dealings. The squeeze is believed to be mere bravado, and about the last turn of the tight money screw. The receipts of currency from the interior to-day were about $1,500,000. The outstanding legal-tenders show a decrease of $45,000.

The imports of the week are estimated at about $5,500,000.

Sterling was strong and higher, though business was moderate at 107⅛@107¾ for 60 days, and 108¼@108⅜ for sight.

Gold ruled quiet and steady between 117¾ and 118⅛, closing at 118⅛. Loans 1@7 per cent, and 1-16 till Saturday. Clearings, $112,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $186,000. Customs receipts, $371,000.

Governments were firm at a slight advance.

State bonds ruled very quiet.

Stocks were very firm most of the day. The leading shares advanced ¼@1¼ per cent, but the tightness of money late in the day caused a reaction of ½@1 per cent from the highest point. Panama was exceptionally weak, and fell from 108 to 106. The most active dealings were in Pacific Mail at 56@57¼, closing at 57; Western Union at 85⅛@87⅛@86¾; New York Central at 101⅞@102¼@102; Lake Shore at 92⅛@92⅞@92, and Rock Island at 114@114⅝@113⅝, or 109⅝ ex dividend. Pacific Mail was the chief feature in the afternoon, and very strong. C. C. & I. C. rose from 39½ to 40½ on small transactions, closing at 39¾. It is semi-officially announced that the New York Central loan of 2,000,000 sterling was negotiated in London at about 96, gold. There will be no session of the Gold, Stock, or Produce Exchanges to-morrow, but, it not being a legal holiday, the banks and bankers will do business as usual.

Sterling, 107⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅛	Coupons, '67	119⅝
5-20s of '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	117⅞
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65	119⅛	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	New 5s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	79¼	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	79¼	North Carolinas, new	16½
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St. Paul pfd	74¾
W. U. Tel	86⅞	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93⅞	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	18
American Express	66¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	74⅞	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	57	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Erie	65⅝	C., C. & C.	84¾
Erie pfd	79	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	92
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	39¾
Michigan Central	103⅝	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	88¾	Union Pacific stocks	34
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	87⅝	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	109⅝	Del., Lack. & Western	99⅝
N. J. Central	98¾	B., H. & Erie	3¾
St. Paul	58⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 3d@11s 8d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Lard, 39s 6d.

LONDON, April 10.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the past week £548,000.

PARIS, April 10.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 250,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, April 10—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 93⅛; account, 93⅜; 5-20s of '65, 94⅛; 5-20s of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 51¾.

PARIS, April 9.—Rentes, 56 francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9¼@9⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; of the week, 54,000 bales; export, 7,000 bales; speculation, 6,000; stock, 681,000; American, 328,000; receipts, 90,000; American, 65,000; actual exports, 8,000; stock afloat, 551,000; American, 179,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Beef, 80s. Lard, 39s 3d. Cheese, 69s; Cumberlands, 38s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—BEEVES—Fresh arrivals, 101 cars or 1,650 head, making 2,770 since Monday, against 2,780 the same time last week. The demand has been equal to the supply, and prices ruled a shade higher than on Monday last. Poor to fair Texans sold readily at 9½@10½c; common to prime native steers, 11@12c, with the best at 12½@12¾c. A couple of car loads fat bulls sold at 5c, live weight.

SHEEP—Receipts, 30 cars or 3,561 head, making 4,630 since Monday, against 6,050 last week. The demand has been very moderate, and trade rather slow, but prices have been forced upward a fraction. Sales include 9 cars unshorn, State and Western, at 7¾@8½c; 1 car fancy fine-wooled, 125 lbs average, at 9c; 2 cars good clipped State sheep, 6¼@6¾c. The extreme range is 7@9c for unshorn, and 5@7c for clipped. Nearly 500 spring lambs were received, and sold at $7.00@10.00 per head.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,470, making 10,900 since Monday, against 22,550 last week. Nothing doing in live hogs. Dressed hogs a shade firmer than at the close yesterday. Sales chiefly at 7¼@7½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—There was an improved feeling in trade, and some of the jobbers were actively employed. The market for cotton goods ruled active and steady. Laconia E brown sheetings are jobbing at 12c. Denims and ticks are brisk. Prints and percales are fairly active. Ginghams and lawns met with fair request. Heavy woolen overcoatings are taken more freely by the clothing trade. Shawls and hosiery are quiet. The auction rooms were crowded to-day by country buyers. Foreign goods are quiet.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 10.—PETROLEUM—Crude firmer and higher at $2.27½ per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to 6½c per gallon here. Refined firmer, but prices unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 10.—COTTON—Steady; middling uplands, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with a moderate demand; super Western and State, $6.00@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.25; Ohio extras, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.80@12.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer, with a little more export demand; receipts, 15,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, in store, $1.59; red Western, $1.75@1.82½; white Western, $1.91@1.93½. Rye quiet. Barley dull; common Western, $1.33. Corn steady; receipts, 13,000 bu; new Western mixed, 63@64½c; old do store, 63@64½c; yellow, 64@65c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 5,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@53½c; old 53c; white, 53@56½c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet; 8¾@9c. Timothy, $3.75.

EGGS—Quiet and steady; Western, 19½c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar easy; fair to good refining, 8@8⅜c. Molasses quiet, firm and unchanged. Rice firm, 7¼@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 20½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 54½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; new mess, $17.37@17.37½; prime mess, $16.00@17.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 6¾c; middles steady; Western short clear, 9½c; long clear, 8¾c. Lard steady; Western steam, 9¼@8 15-16c; kettle, 9¼@9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; common to good Ohio, 20@32c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 10@16c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91@91¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull. Wheat firm for choice, dull for other grades; red, $1.80@1.85; white, $2.00@2.05. Rye, State 87c. Corn firmer; yellow, 61@62c; high mixed Western, 62c. Oats active, white, 49@50c; mixed, 47@48c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined for April, 19½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, $7.25@7.65. Wheat dull, $1.60@1.63. Corn steady, 40c. Rye quiet, 79@80c. Oats quiet, 31@38c.

LINSEED OIL—Firm; 94@95c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard firm; steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8½c; both held ⅛@¼c higher. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6¼c; sales clear rib, 8¼c, held at 8⅜c; clear, 8¾@8⅝c. Bacon quiet and firm; sales shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9¾c; clear, 9⅛@9½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.91; No. 3 do, $1.80; extra white Michigan, $1.91@1.92; amber Michigan, 1.83½ spot, $1.66½ seller May; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2 do $1.64½. Corn—High mixed, 40½c spot; 42c seller May; 43½c seller June; low mixed, 40½c; no grade, 38c. Oats steady; No. 1, 38½c; No. 2, 34½c; Michigan, 34½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 bu; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 10.—Wheat dull; mixed Milwaukee Club, $1.70. Corn quiet; Western, 58c. Barley, Canada held at $1.10.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; market favors buyers; superfine Western, $4.75@6.00; extra, $6.50@7.50. Wheat firm and in good demand. Western red, $1.80@1.90; amber, $1.90@1.95. Corn—Western mixed steady at 61c. Oats active and firm; mixed Western, 47c; white, 48c. Rye steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull with downward tendency; mess, $17.00@17.50. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@15c. Lard, 8½@9c.

BUTTER—Western active and firm; choice tub, 38@40c.

WHISKY—Small sales at 91c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.90; No. 1, $1.84@1.84½; amber, $1.68. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Nominally at $4.85@5.00.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 red held at $1.73; No. 2, $1.63. Corn steady; mixed, 45@46c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined—Firmer feeling and good demand; car lots, 18c; small lots, 19@20c; Ohio State, legal test, 24½@25c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 33½c on east track, and 41½c sacked; Oats easier; 27¾ on east track, and 33½@33c sacked. Barley firm for best grades; only sample lots sold. Rye firm at 67@68c.

WHISKY—Dull; round lots not salable over 85@86½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $16.87½@17.00 seller June. Bulk-meats quiet; shoulders, up country, 5½c, seller June; do, here, 6c; clear sides, 8½c spot. Bacon easier; shoulders, 7@7½c; clear rib, 9½@9¾c; clear, 9⅞@9⅞c; clear rib, 9c, last half April. Lard firm; prime steam, 8c.

HOGS—Steady; $4.70@5.30.

CATTLE—Quiet; Texans, 2@5c; good fat native steers, 4½@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $17.00. Bacon in fair demand and prices steady; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¾c, all packed. Bulk meats loose held; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c; packed lots ½c higher. Hams firm; plain, 12½@13c; sugar-cured, 13½c. Lard—Choice leaf, 8¾@9c; prime steam, 8¼@8⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.20½. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn firm; No. 2, 34c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley steady; No. 2, 80c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Market dull and nominally unchanged.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 10.—ARRIVED—Edwin Walker, Jr., Lockport, 60 yds stone, 20 brls lime, from Lemont; Col. Martin, Lockport, 60 yds stone, Lemont; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 92 do do; Advance, Lemont, 85 do do; Geo. Judd, 65 do do; H. L. Peasles, Lemont, 49 do do; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 85 do do; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 65 tons ice; Excelsior, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 91 do do; S. & T., Lemont, 89 do do; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 85 do do.

CLEARED—Col. Manning, Lemont, light; Florence Boyer, Lemont, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; H. L. Peasles, Lemont, light; George Judd, Lemont, light; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, light; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, light; Excelsior, Lemont, light; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,089 bu wheat, 6 tons coal, 2 brls salt, 3,800 lbs nails, 10,300 lbs sundries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague or languishing in that condition of debility which the variable weather of the season is apt to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sensitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have exempted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt the means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial vegetable tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness, or nervous weakness, and a perseverance in the use of the restorative will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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JUDGE M'ALLISTER—His Views on the Social Revolution Now Threatening—The Salaries of the Supreme Judges—The Future of the Supreme Court—Special Legislation—The Farmers' Movement—Judge Thornton's Resignation—Who Should Be His Successor—The Organization of the Supreme Court—Intended Resignation of Judge McAllister.

TEXAS CATTLE—Number of Head Transported During the Past Six Years.

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"BRING ME WORD HOW TALL SHE IS"—A Beautiful Poem.

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A FEARFUL STORY—If True.

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FEARFUL TORNADO—Detailed Account of the Burlington, Ia., Visitation—Seven Persons Killed and Twenty More or Less Injured—Great Destruction of Property.

THE SUPREME BENCH—"Reversing the Supreme Court"—Chief Justice Lawrence.

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PROLIFICACY—Four Children at One Birth.

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ANTI-MONOPOLY—The Great Convention of the Farmers at Springfield, Ill.—Delegations Present from 73 Counties in the State—The Grievances of the Farming Community Thoroughly Explained—They Demand Free Lumber, Free Iron, Free Vessels, and Lower Freights—The "Vested Rights" of Monopolists Have No Legal Existence—Eloquent Speeches by Govs. Beveridge, Palmer, and Others—The National "Salary-Grabbers" Emphatically Denounced.

THE STAY-OVERS—A Few Springfield Politicians Proceed to Reconsider the Action of the Farmers' Convention—Senator Castle, of DeKalb, is First Hooted At, and Then Allowed to Speak—The Affair Finally Breaks Up Amid Great Disorder and Confusion.

THAT CAR OF OATS—Statements on the Other Side.

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THE FARM AND GARDEN—Seeding to Grass—Seeding with the Corn-Crop—Among the Spring Grains—Quantity of Seed to the Acre—Why the Crop Fails—Cider and Cider-Vinegar—Who Will Manufacture the Apparatus?—The Currant and its Culture—A Wonderful Discovery in Regard to the Destruction of Insects—More Humbugs Wanted.

MRS. SAM JONES—She Visits the City—A Case of Erysipelas, and a Simple Mode of Treatment—Common-Sense Doctors Wanted—The Mysteries of a Salt-Water Gargle—A Glossary of Medical and Law Terms Wanted—Not Pleasant Reading—Shopping on the New Plan of the Farmers' Clubs—Bartering for the Family Groceries—Buying Spring Bonnets—The Spring as Compared to Others—Gardening.

MIDDLEMEN—Grievances of the Farmers.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—An Interesting Story.

THE MODERN LOVER—A Poem of the Time.

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FINANCIAL—Money-Matters in Chicago.

COMMERCIAL—Chicago Produce Markets—Chicago Live-Stock Market, with Review for the Week—Herkimer County Dairy Market—European Markets; Buffalo, and Boston Live-Stock Markets; New York Dry Goods Market; New York, St. Louis, Louisville, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Oswego, Baltimore, and Milwaukee Produce Markets.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 70 Wabash-av. For cure of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. [illegible]

NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

COSTUMES.

Costumes.

We would invite and solicit inspection of a very elegant and tasteful selection of Silk and Cashmere Costumes; Cashmere, Tabinet, and Grenadine Redingotes; Braided and Embroidered Batiste Suits and Polonaises; Cashmere and Drap d'Ete Mantles; Dolmans and Talmas; Yak and Cashmere Cloaks; Black Silk Suits, Poplin and Fabric Suits, which we have just opened.

Also, an attractive line of Spring Silks and Dress Goods, in the shades now popular.

We shall open at our former location on State-st., in May, with largely-increased and improved premises, and a stock unexcelled in style and quality in this section.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

OPENING.

OPENING.

PIERCE & SILVEY,

Millinery

AND

FANCY GOODS,

Friday and Saturday, 11th and 12th,

COR. STATE & TWENTIETH-STS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

On and after May 1, the CHICAGO AGENCY of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will occupy the Basement Office,

No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & BAPPLEYE, General Agents.

REMOVAL.

A. RIBOLLA

Has removed to his new and neat Barber Shop, 187 Dearborn-st., Speed Block, 2d door northeast corner of Madison-st., where he will be most happy to see his old friends and patrons, and as many more as will favor him with a call.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to the spacious stores now being erected for us at Nos. 49 and 46 South Water-st. We are now offering our stock of fancy groceries, green and dried fruits, etc., at reduced prices, to save moving same. Store now occupied by us to rent.

M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

City Collector's Office.

ROOM 1, CITY HALL, CHICAGO, April 10, 1873.

The delinquent Real Estate Tax-List for 1872 is now preparing in this office, preparatory to entering suit against all delinquents whose names appear upon the Warrants, as authorized by the provisions of a law recently passed by the Legislature (known as Tax Bill No. 20).

Those wishing to save costs are again notified to pay immediately.

To facilitate tax-payers who cannot spare time to call at this office, the Collector gives notice that all communications in regard to City Taxes will receive prompt attention. Certified checks, payable to the Collector, can be sent by mail, and receipts will be returned by same medium.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN, City Collector.

PIMPLES.

I will send (free) recipe for my VEGETABLE BALM, removing Pimples, Black Worms, Blotches, Freckles, Moths, Tan, and all Diseases of the Skin, leaving it clear and with a healthy glow. Also, sure process for fine growth of hair on bald heads or smooth faces.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

P. O. Box 5,128. 197 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR

And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of strata are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand,
Second—170 feet of quick sand,
Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone,

and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot the engine, extraction engine and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chaudron system, also a saw-mill, abundance of timber, sufficient buildings, &c., &c.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873.

Address V. A. BELAUME, Secretary, 8½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

500 HOUSE AND HOTEL TENTS, $15 TO $40 EACH. Water-proof canvas, suitable for Colonization and Emigrant Societies, Railroad Builders, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, and Camp-Meeting Folks. Can be supplied at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

1,000,000 Cigars,

In Job Lots, from $15 to $70 per 1,000. Send for Samples.

GARNEY, SHORT & CO., Cigar Manufacturers, Scranton, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESKS

And Office Furniture at BOSTWICK'S.

121 West Washington-st.

NOTICE.

H. F. ATWOOD is no longer connected with the firm of Hall, Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

April 8, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of R. W. Hosmer & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and R. W. Hosmer is authorized to settle the business of said copartnership.

R. W. HOSMER.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1873. JAMES S. RANKIN, JR.

The undersigned will continue the business of Fire and Marine Insurance as heretofore, at the old office, 142 LaSalle-st. R. W. HOSMER.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPET CLEANING.

Chicago Carpet Renovating Co.

Carpets taken up, dusted, renovated, and relaid. 1897 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

M. W. RANKIN & CO.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10.

There is scarcely any change to note in the condition of local finances. Money continues in good supply, and though there is some probability of a closer market between now and the opening of navigation, there is reason to believe it will be abundant after that, as the marketing of the immense quantity of grain held here will simply be the turning of that amount of capital, which is now unavailable, into circulating money.

New York exchange is firm and scarce at 60c per $1,000 premium. At this rate for exchange currency will flow steadily to New York, and, with the large amounts now going to that city from the Southern States, the stringency in New York will be relieved.

The rise in the price of gold is not only likely to be permanent, but probabilities are in favor of a still higher price this summer. This will help to stimulate business and speculation in the West, as it will have the effect of increasing the currency prices of Western produce more than almost any thing else.

The East has been so pinched for money this spring that it is apparent there is a growing disposition among Eastern people, who have heretofore demanded a contraction of the currency, to have it increased by the inauguration of *free banking*. This is in fact the true remedy for the evils of our present monetary system, and one which THE TRIBUNE has advocated for several years. As an instance of the increase of converts to this policy, we give below parts of a recent conversation between Col. Forney and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in which the latter specifies free banking as an absolute necessity in the present condition of our financial and commercial affairs. The only mistake that Judge Kelley makes is in insisting that the Secretary of the Treasury should also issue his so-called $44,000,000 reserve of greenbacks. THE TRIBUNE warned people long ago that the claim of the Secretary of the Treasury that he had authority to issue this $44,000,000 was only the preliminary to the actual issue of the greenbacks, and when men like Judge Kelley begin to clamor for more greenbacks there will soon be plenty more to join the cry.

In the conversation above referred to, Judge Kelley said:

The financial embarrassment under which we are now suffering is evidence, in my judgment, of a most conclusive character, that England is passing into a commercial crisis more serious than that of 1866, from which she did not react till the breaking out of the Franco-German war in July, 1870, and from the extremity of which she was saved by the indiscretion of Mr. Secretary McCulloch, who allowed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $30,000,000 gold, on a single day, at the current market rate. This mistake of his saved England from bankruptcy as sudden and widespread as ours of 1857. The proximate cause of our bankruptcy in 1857 was the sudden withdrawal from our banks, for export, of $7,000,000 gold, which so contracted the resources of our banks as to compel them to curtail discounts, suspended industry, and thereby forced our laboring people upon the savings banks of the country for their deposits, thus compelling the calling in of mortgages.

From the sudden loss of these $7,000,000 in specie we never reacted until after the breaking out of the war, when an abundance of money was given to people by the issue of greenbacks and the establishment of the National Banking system. How rapid was our recuperation, and how marvelous has been the development of our resources and the progress of our industries since then, I need not dwell upon. The facts are perceptible to everybody. The sale of so large an amount of gold by the Secretary relieved the Bank of England, and, although it could not sustain the commerce and manufactures of England, it prevented sudden and palpable insolvency. Of the amount thus sold, the whole went to England, $22,748,194 having been shipped in May, $15,590,956 in June, and $6,321,480 in July, of 1869, making a total shipment, in one quarter, of $45,456,600 of gold.

Large as this amount was, it did not disturb our currency, or cause the closing of a single mine or factory—because gold was no part of our general currency. It had been demonitized from all save two uses—one the payment of foreign duties to the Government, the other the payment of interest by the Government on its gold-bearing bonds. The internal trade and production of the country is not dependent upon the amount of bullion or coin in the country, while a variation in the volume of currency, and especially in the way of contraction, affects all our domestic interests.

Col. Forney—Are you satisfied that our circulation is entirely inadequate to the country, and do you not think that Secretary Richardson ought to exercise his power and immediately relieve the country by the issue of the $44,000,000 in the Treasury?

Judge Kelley—I think the Secretary should gradually emit the whole $44,000,000. I would not advise him to do it suddenly, or to conceal the fact that he intended to do it, but do it steadily. The limitation of the volume of currency is acting like a tourniquet upon the enterprising and industrious people of the country. It is literally preventing circulation, and so leading to numbness, paralysis, and death. When the amount of currency was limited by the law to provide for legal-tender, and the banking law, the Southern States were in rebellion, and their people used none of it, nor did it find its way to the Pacific coast. In view of these facts, and of the immense tide of immigration that has flowed into the country for years past, it is not an exaggeration to say that we have doubled the number of people who use greenbacks and National Bank notes. To have doubled the theatre over which it is to circulate, would have operated as a contraction that all must feel. But in our case these evils have been aggravated by the beneficent results produced by a volume of currency which may have originally been somewhat in excess of the demands of the country, but which being inexportable in its nature, and therefore incapable of being disturbed by crises in foreign commercial markets, has given steadiness to business and enabled our people to put forth their energies in whatsoever direction promised profit to them or increased wealth and power to the country. I allude to the wonderful development of the resources of the country—agricultural, mineral, and mechanical—and to the fact that the aggregate productions of the country are now as eight to ten at least to one prior to the war. Having enlarged the theatre, doubled the number of people depending upon it, and increased a thousand-fold our productions and the use of money, it is apparent to my mind that the time has come when, if we do not wish to produce utter stagnation, we must enlarge the circulation. This I would do by enacting a free banking law. Wide portions of our country susceptible of rapid development and marvelous production are utterly without currency. During last summer I saw, both in the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri Valley, wages paid in horned cattle, sheep and geldings; and following the transaction found the laborer and herdsman driving his sheep or oxen to the butcher, making a contract for the time at which his wages should be converted into money, paying the butcher a proper commission for slaughtering and selling them. In truth, there was no money for general use in these wide sections of the country. The establishment of free banks on a basis of national bonds sufficient to secure the currency, would be to trust our people to regulate their own affairs, select the bank with which to deposit, but guarantee safety to noteholders. It would also make so wide a market for our national bonds as to transfer a considerable amount of our indebtedness from foreign creditors to our own people, and thus hasten the day when, by natural causes, and not by such artificial ones as proposed by Senators Buckingham and Sherman, resumption would take place.

Judge Kelley winds up by saying: "I intend to advocate, at the earliest possible moment, a system of free banking, based upon our national bonds, and providing ample security for circulation."

It is to be hoped that Judge Kelley will fulfill this promise in regard to free banking, but also that he will *not* succeed in his clamor for greenbacks. When the $44,000,000 is once out there will soon be a clamor for more and then more. As greenbacks are increased gold will advance,—in other words, the greenbacks will depreciate, and there would be no real addition to the volume of actual dollars in circulation. The stimulation to speculation and trade would only be temporary, and would only make a necessity for more and still more greenbacks to defer the inevitable collapse a little longer.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling
5-20s of '62	117⅛	117⅝
5-20s of '64	117⅜	118
5-20s of '65	119¼	119⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅜	117⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅜	117⅞
10-40s	112	112⅝
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	115⅝	115⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅝	118⅛
Gold Exchange	....	118⅛
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	107⅞@108⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99¼ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99⅛ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, April 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ridgeville road, bet Kenon and McReynolds sts, s f, Lot 5, dated March 22; consideration, $800.

Julian av, w of and near Ridgeville road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 3; consideration, $650.

Lot 10, in Loewe & Roskopf's part of Blocks 12 and 13, in Gales' North Addition, dated April 5; consideration, $800.

Lot 5, in Block 3, Brand's Addition, dated Nov. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,800.

Bradley-st, e of and near Noble st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $750.

Henry st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 5; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 89, in Gilbert and Givins' south 15 acres of e ½ e ½ s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated April 10; consideration, $400.

West Randolph st, bet Sheldon and Ada sts, n f, 125x126 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $30,000.

Canalport av, n e corner of Johnson st, Lot 21, dated March 12; consideration, $3,000.

Paulina st, bet Harrison and York sts, w f, Lot 21, dated March 6; consideration, $4,950.

Lot 91, in Givins and Gilbert's south 15 acres of e ½ e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated April 10; consideration, $400.

N ½ of Lot 4, in Block 34, Elston's Addition, dated March 3; consideration, $750.

DeKalb st, bet Lexington and Flournoy sts, s e f, 48 ft to alley, dated Nov. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Ruble st, s of and near Sixteenth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $550.

Lots 14 and 15 of Lots 1 to 33, of e ½ Block 28, in Section 33, 40, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $1,500.

Langley st, n of and near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 25x112½ feet, dated April 1; consideration, $4,000.

Cottage Grove av, n of and near Northern av, w f, 21 ft to Broadway, dated March 26; consideration, $4,000.

Same as the above, dated March 15; consideration, $4,000.

Prairie av, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 21x180 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $18,000.

Bonney st, s e corner of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 11, 1872; consideration, $1,950.

West Monroe st, between Page and Wood sts, n f, Lot 20, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $3,375.

Wood st, n w cor of Milwaukee av, 17 acres, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $130,000. Henry E. Picket to George A. Seaverns.

St. Louis st, 141 ft n of West Twenty-second st, e f 75 x122½ ft, dated April 9; consideration, $1,600.

Catherine st, between Loomis and Throop sts, n f, undivided half of 24 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, in Block 4, in Hicklingdale Addition, dated April 9; consideration, $450.

Lots 22 to 24, in Block 2 of Bogue's Second Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $2,000.

Same as the above, dated April 10; consideration, $2,200.

Block 1, in Thompson & Holmes' Subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec. 17, 38, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 1 to 4 and 13 to 16, in Block 27 of Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated March 8; consideration, $12,780.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 2 of Nichols & McKindley's Subdivision, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $1,600.

Same as the above, dated April 10; consideration, $1,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 4, in Blanchard Brothers's ½ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated April 1; consideration, $20,900.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,000	3,900	9,760	4,250
Wheat, bu	14,730	1,750	28,055	14,616
Corn, bu	16,050	77,980	6,372	60,217
Oats, bu	24,730	25,060	28,700	20,574
Rye, bu	1,107	730	376	1,500
Barley, bu	9,650	1,560	11,524	9,098
Grass seed, lbs	77,970	52,217	53,090	121,304
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	24,430	22,000
Broom corn, lbs	13,300	16,160	28,890	....
Cured meats, lbs	116,480	16,870	528,926	522,145
Beef, brls	110	35	....	....
Pork, brls	219	....	1,698	5
Lard, lbs	14,920	24,790	97,648	180,675
Tallow, lbs	32,570	21,190	....	4,225
Butter, lbs	30,495	51,922	249	16,480
Dressed hogs, No.	35	56	....	....
Live hogs, No.	11,380	8,374	6,210	5,467
Cattle, No.	2,449	2,322	851	1,842
Sheep, No.	979	1,297	1,256	366
Hides, lbs	97,955	79,307	45,270	77,482
Highwines, brls	322	396	420	240
Wool, lbs	189,510	22,208	....	15,000
Potatoes, bu	5,495	3,377	2,156	1,033
Lumber, M feet	414	1,486	954	603
Shingles, M	1,180	1,606	781	1,437
Lath, M	90	120	100	40
Salt, brls	140	....	1,007	873

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,084 bu wheat; 2,592 bu oats; 435 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 9 cars wheat; 25 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 1 car rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 42 cars, or 18,000 bu.

The Hon. Hamilton A. Hill, Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and of the National Board of Trade, was on 'Change to-day.

The proposed rule to limit the hours of trading in produce was very freely discussed on 'Change to-day, and the general sentiment of the Board seemed to be in favor of its adoption. An additional reason why the Board of Trade should refuse to take cognizance of failures to fulfill contracts made before 9 and after 5 o'clock may be found in the fact that this early and late trading on the curbstone is participated in by outsiders, who not unfrequently cause an advance or a decline of ⅛c per bu or more, without making a trade. They have only to "yawp" out their willingness to sell ⅛c under the market to prevent any one from buying unless at a decline, and the same way when they want the market to go in the other direction. It is all right that these men should establish a market of their own, if they can do so, and it would be quoted on its merits, if it possessed any. But these men have no right to be permitted to make a fictitious market, to be telegraphed all over the country, as the market rate on 'Change. Of course, the great evil now is that commission merchants, who could transact all their business in a couple of hours, and have the rest of the time for posting up their accounts, reading the news of the day, and writing to their customers, are now obliged to be on the alert for ten hours each day, simply watching the market, to catch at the most favorable point for their clients. And after they have finished up their correspondence for the day, they are not often startled to find that the said correspondence is practically valueless, as a visit to some neighboring saloon has inspired with confidence some man who bids the market up or down on the curbstone, in proportion to the percentage of *water* he has imbibed. The Board of Trade owes it to itself, as a respectable body, to put its foot down, and resolve to countenance this no longer. If the Board should be asked to recognize trades made at 8 o'clock in the morning it should Germanize its answer, say *nein*, and stick to it; unless it chooses to top off another hour, or 10 o'clock would be far better.

O. L. Parker, formerly Chief Inspector of Grain for the Board of Trade, has been appointed Chief Assistant to the State Inspector of Grain.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, but there was a generally easier feeling in grain, due to fine weather. The "area of low barometer" was away up to the northwest of Lake Superior, and clear skies and rising mercury were reported to be the rule all over the continent. This lessened the fears that had been entertained of poor crops this year, owing to inability on the part of the farmers to plant in season. Hence less speculative firmness, though receipts continue light, and shipments free for the season. There was not much trading in cash produce, the buying and selling being chiefly of options, which were offered with more freedom than heretofore.

The volume of business transacted in domestic dry goods exhibited a respectable increase over any of the half-dozen preceding days, the spring-like weather operating as a stimulus. Values underwent no appreciable change, all standard staple textiles, and seasonable fabrics generally, being unqualifiedly firm. Nothing occurred in the grocery market to disturb the quiet that has prevailed for some time past, but there are indications of a speedy revival of trade, and the market maintains all the elements of strength that have characterized it for the past fortnight or more. Under an increased supply of O. G. Java, coffee has eased off a ¼c, but, aside from this, the prices current were firmly adhered to. The butter market was quiet, as the demand was almost exclusively confined to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, but the continued meagre receipts enabled the holders to fully sustain prices at 30@33c for good to choice, and at 10@28c for inferior to medium. There was more doing in canned goods, and some lines were firmer—notably tomatoes and corn, both of which are becoming scarce. The former advanced 10@15c per doz. Lobster was also quoted higher. In the cheese market, there was an easier feeling, the cause of the weakness being the recent decline in Liverpool and in New York. Quotations are now 16¼@17½c for New York factory, and 15@16½c for Western do—a reduction of a ½c. No change was noted in the fish market. Foreign dried fruits were moving freely, with no decided change in values, except for raisins, which under a speculative inquiry have advanced 10@15c per box, or to $2.65@2.75. The hay, hides, and leather markets were without new features. Oils, paints, and colors were in good request at yesterday's prices.

Under the influence of more agreeable weather, trade in lumber and building materials was rather better than yesterday; prices remaining unchanged. The hardware trade continues active, orders from the interior being both numerous and liberal. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails are firm, tin plate particularly so, owing to the rise in gold, though the stringency in money East tends to prevent an immediate advance. The iron trade was fair, and prices were without material change. The demand for naval stores continues moderate. The condition of the wool, hops, and broom-corn markets is essentially the same as it has been for some time past. The seed market was quiet to-day; excepting millet and Hungarian, which were in fair request and firm. Prices for other seeds were unchanged. Potatoes continue in good shipping demand, and choice peachblows, which are mostly wanted, rule firm at 55@60c on track. Green fruits were unchanged; the demand is moderate, and choice lots are firm. Poultry sells readily to the local trade at the full prices of yesterday. The receipts of eggs were heavy this morning, and, consequently, prices declined, closing weak at 16@17c.

Highwines were in better demand, and a shade firmer at the decline noted yesterday, being reported slightly stronger in New York. Sales were made of 150 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged. Carriers asked 16c to Buffalo or Port Colborne, 21c to Oswego, and 21½c to Kingston, for corn by sail. There was no inquiry, but shippers are nominally bidding 1c less than asking rates. Through rates by lake and rail are quoted at 31c for corn and 33c for wheat, to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Provisions were rather more active, and averaged about the same as yesterday, mess pork being 5@10c per brl higher, lard 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, and meats active and unchanged. The principal demand was for the future, on all descriptions of product; especially on meats, a considerable proportion of the sales of which were, however, made last evening. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.60@15.65; do seller May, $15.70@15.80; do seller June, $15.97½@16.00; do seller July, $16.25@16.30; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.75@15.00. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.32½@8.35; do seller May, $8.45@8.50; do seller June, $8.60@8.65. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6½c for shoulders; 7⅝@7¾c for long clear; 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs; and 8@8⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c. English meats, 7½@7⅝c for Cumberlands; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; 8¼@8⅜c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 3,050 brls mess pork, seller June, at $16.00; 500 brls do, buyer June, at $16.25; 250 brls do, seller July, at $16.30; 69 trcs lard (country) at $8.25; 750 trcs do, seller May, at $8.50; 1,000 trcs do, seller June, at $8.70; 250 trcs do at $8.60; 250 boxes shoulders (Milwaukee) at 6 1-16c loose; 25 trcs sweet pickled shoulders at 7c; 300,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs do, seller May, at 7½c; 600,000 lbs do, seller June, at 8⅛c; 250,000 lbs short clear, seller June, at 8⅛c; 4,000 lbs dry salted bellies at 7⅝c; 9 pkgs white grease at 6⅛c; 50 pkgs yellow do at 5⅜c; 16 pkgs brown do on private terms.

Flour was in better demand, both for spring extras and superfines, with a fair proportion of shippers looking around, though they did not put in an appearance till late in the session. Prices were steadier, in sympathy with New York, and holders exhibited less disposition to shade quotations than for two or three days past. Sales were reported of 20 brls white winter extras (California) at $11.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Albert Lee) at $7.50; 300 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 100 brls (Carrollton) at $5.25; 750 brls do on private terms; 150 brls superfines at $3.50; 56 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls rye (G. S. & Co.) and 100 brls do (Oshkosh) at $4.25. Total, 1,886 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $9.50; 20 tons do at $9.00, on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 9.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	4.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.40
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.00 @14.00

Wheat was rather more active, in a speculative way, and averaged ½c lower than yesterday, as a consequence of an improvement in the weather. The greater part of the trading was done early, and consisted largely of June options, for which there were several orders from a distance, sent probably before the skies had cleared off. These were all bought at a decline, chiefly at the inside quotation of the session, and a good many of the May shorts were also filled in early. After 12 o'clock very little was done, as the demand fell off, and holders were not generally willing to shade quotations in order to make sales. The later unwillingness to trade was largely due to the fact that the advices from New York and Liverpool, as received by different operators from divers sources, did not agree. The shipping demand was very light, and principally for the lower grades. We note, however, that for several days past there has been a steady car lot movement towards Philadelphia and interior points, while the low grades go to New York, where they are doubtless offered as "Chicago No. 2." Seller May opened at $1.20⅝, declined to $1.20, advanced to $1.20½, receded to $1.20¼, and closed at $1.20⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.15@1.15⅛, closing at $1.15⅛@1.15⅜. Seller June ranged 2c above May. New receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.17½@1.17¾. No. 1 spring was quiet and scarce at $1.27. No. 3 do was dull at $1.06@1.06½ for regular, and $1.08@1.08½ for fresh. Rejected do was quiet at 91@98c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring, gilt-edged receipts, at $1.18; 3,200 bu do, strictly fresh, at $1.17¾; 4,000 bu, 2c storage, at $1.17½; 2,400 bu do at $1.17¼; 65,000 bu regular at $1.15⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.15⅜; 15,000 bu do at $1.15¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.15⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.15; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring, new receipts, at $1.08½; 5,600 bu do, 2c storage, at $1.08; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 92c. Total, 120,600 bu.

Corn was less active, and rather weak, declining ⅛@⅛c per bu, though our receipts were light. New York was irregular early, and weak later, while our market tended to decline also in sympathy with wheat. The shipping fraternity were not in the market, and there was not much demand for options, except where they could make settlements, which gave little encouragement for capitalists to take hold of cash lots to carry into the future. Hence the market ruled dull, with several holders standing ready to offer to sell just as fast as a disposition to buy manifested itself; while they did not dare to offer their property on an already weak market, lest they should still further depress prices. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 30⅜c, and declined to 30⅛c at the close. New receipts closed at 33¼c. Seller May sold at 34⅝@34¾c; seller June at 36⅝@36¾c; and seller July at 38⅛@38⅜c, all closing with the inside bid. Seller August sold at 39½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 33⅜c; 1,600 bu do at 33⅛c; 55,000 bu regular at 30⅜c; 30,000 bu do at 30¼c; 40,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 4,400 bu rejected at 28c. Total, 129,600 bu.

Oats were in moderate demand, but were easier, declining fully ⅛c from the inside quotations of yesterday, owing to a depression in New York. But for the latter fact the market would probably have ruled strong, as there was a fair inquiry early, and the reported shipments were liberal. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 24⅛@24¼c (some car lots at 24⅛c); new receipts at 27c; seller May at 28@28⅛c, and seller June at 29⅝@29⅞c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 27c; 1,200 bu do regular at 24⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 24⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 24¼c; 600 bu rejected at 23½c; 600 bu by sample at 32c; 1,200 bu do, white, at 30c, on track. Total, 25,400 bu.

Rye was more active, but fully 1c lower, owing to more liberal offerings, chiefly of regular rye, as some holders were trying to dispose of grain which they have held off the market for months. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 63c; 3,200 bu do, regular, at 61½c; 8,000 bu do at 61c; and 400 bu by sample, at 65c. Total, 12,000 bu.

Barley was dull and fully 1c lower, though opening apparently strong at 75@75½c for No. 2, seller the month. The option weakened to 73@74c at the close, with no reported sales. Strictly fresh receipts were quotable at 76@77c, according to location. No. 3 was quiet, and not so weak as the speculative grade, selling at 64@66c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 gilt-edged receipts (Central) at 79c; 400 bu do at 77½c; 800 bu do (City) at 77c; 400 bu at 75½c; 400 bu No. 3, fresh (Central), at 66c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu regular at 64c; 1,200 bu do rejected at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 71c, on track. Total, 7,200 bu.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* gives the following:

The European production in 1872 was:

France, tons	400,000
Germany, tons	260,000
Austria, tons	180,000
Russia and Poland, tons	120,000
Belgium, tons	90,000
Holland, &c., tons	40,000
Total, tons	1,100,000
Against (in 1871), tons	885,000

The available stocks at all the entrepots on the 23d of February of the present year reached 58,100 tons, as compared with 15,700 tons for a corresponding period in 1872.

The number of beet sugar manufactories in Europe are over 2,000, but the business is prosecuted most extensively in France and Germany. Previous to the late war one-sixth of all the arable land in France was devoted to the cultivation of beets. One of the great advantages of this industry over the sugar cane is the fact that nothing is lost or wasted; the leaves and pressed pulp being both very valuable for the fattening of cattle. The refuse of all kinds is rich in fertilizing material, and potash is made from the residue of the distilled molasses. The leaves of the beet are also used for adulterating the cheaper descriptions of leaf and smoking tobacco. The pulp usually sells for about $6.00 per ton. The average production of beets is said to be 6¾ per cent of raw sugar, and by the present improved modes of manufacture, the refined sugar is said to be fully equal to that made from cane, being hardly distinguishable either in color or taste. Besides, it can be so cheaply made as to compete with all other sugars in the markets of the world.

SILK.

The "Silk Association of America" gives the following statistics for March last, the figures representing the foreign gold cost of the articles, freight and duty not being included:

Total value of silk manufactures landed at port of New York	$3,210,804
Total value of silk manufactures entered for warehouse	901,234
Balance of value of silk manufactures entered for consumption	$2,309,570
Total value of silk manufactures withdrawn from warehouse	1,553,543
Total value of silk manufactures thrown upon market	$3,863,113
Difference in value of silk manufactures in warehouse account	652,309
Total value of silk manufactures landed	$3,210,804

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was active and advanced 1c. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.16¼@1.16⅝, seller the month, and sold at $1.20⅝@1.21⅛, seller May; the latter option closing at $1.21⅛. Corn was quiet and ⅛c higher; No. 2 sold at 31@31⅛c, seller the month, and 34⅝c, seller May. Other grain and provision were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and steady; 94 per cent proof is quoted at $1.73@1.80.

BROOM CORN—Was in moderate request. Strictly choice green hurl is very scarce. The better grades are firm, but common stock moves very slowly. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—There was no material softening of prices of this staple, although the demand continues light—being restricted to supplying immediate necessities. The receipts were again small, and consisted chiefly of common to fair grades. The market is kept bare at the annexed range of prices: Common to choice roll, 24@32c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@38c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—The movement in grain-bags was liberal, and the quoted prices were adhered to with firmness. There was also a fair inquiry for other goods in the list, at very full prices. We continue to quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request. An active demand for beans for shipment is anticipated as soon as navigation is fairly open. Choice hand-picked varieties are firm. Quotations are revised, as follows: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls), $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 25@30c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $32.50, del.; Racine, $25.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x26 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—There was considerable animation in the canned goods trade, both local and interior dealers ordering freely, and prices were firm for nearly all articles in list, while in some lines of goods the tendency is unmistakably upward. Tomatoes and corn are becoming scarce, and in the former we note an advance of 10@15c. Lobster, also, is higher. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.00@ 3.25
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—In consequence of a decline in Liverpool and in New York, there was less of firmness in the market for this staple, and, as dealers generally were filling orders at a concession from former rates, we drop our quotations a ½c all around. The demand continues fair for the season: New York factory, 16¼@17½c; Ohio factory, 15@16½c; Western factory, 15@16½c.

COAL—Was without change in values, the following quotations being well sustained: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. Whisky barrels are easier. The scarcity of flour staves continues. Prices range as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@22.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $30.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 550 lard tierces at $1.50; 1,000 do seller June and July on private terms.

EGGS—The receipts this morning were heavy, and as a consequence prices ruled weak and lower, closing at noon at 17c, and 16c for round lots in barrels. Buyers are holding off until the market becomes more settled. Sales include 85 cases and 65 doz at 17c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese feathers are in good request, and very firm at 78c, owing to scarcity. The jobbing price is now 77½@80c. Chicken and turkey feathers are unchanged. We quote: Prime live geese at 78c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80 for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@48c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A steady, fair business is doing in this department, and with the exception of cod, which is easier, in sympathy with the eastern market, former prices are firmly adhered to. We make no change in our quotations as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, [illegible]; No. 2 do, $4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The high price of gold imparts a buoyant tone to the market for imported goods, and the present tendency is to advance. Raisins are just now meeting with considerable speculative inquiry here as well as at the East, and a sharp advance is noted, $2.65@2.75 being the prices now current. Domestic fruits remain inactive and weak. Nuts are in good request, and almonds are 1c higher. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 30@40c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The average local demand exists, prices ruling about the same as yesterday. The supply of fruit is fair. Prices are as follows: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@3.75 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $8.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $3.00@3.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@4.50; Havana oranges, $12.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Quiet again prevailed in this department, but a continuance of the present pleasant weather, dealers are confident, will impart a decided stimulus to trade, and there does not appear to be any disposition to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. O. G. Java coffee is in better supply, and is offering at a ¼c decline from the prices current earlier in the week, but other goods enumerated in the list remain firm. Stocks are complete in all departments of the market, and our dealers are looking forward to a season of great activity. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23¾@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¼@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@8⅞c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13⅞c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11¼@11⅜c; extra C, 11⅛@11¼c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 33@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was quoted dull at the prices current on preceding days of the week. Shippers are still virtually out of the market. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in fair request and ruled steady at former quotations, or at 10@12c for green cured, and at 10½@10¾c for part cured.

HONEY—Was in light request. There is very little comb honey offering. We again quote: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—There was no special change. There is very little doing, but dealers are generally firm in their views as the stocks in the country are becoming reduced and the importations are light. We repeat: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade at the prices given below:

Iron	4 5-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—No new features were developed in connection with this market. A fair movement was witnessed, local as well as country dealers ordering freely. Prices remain firm as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

LUMBER—The pleasant weather helps to brighten up trade a little, though there is no marked change in the local demand. There is a fair inquiry from outside parties. The market remains firm for clear lumber and shingles. Hardwood is in moderate request and steady. We again quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.50
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	2.75
Lath, on track	2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	35@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in active demand and firm. Tin plate particularly is very firm owing to the advance in gold. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅞c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼@7¾c.

NAILS—Were active and firm. Following are the prices current: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request, and steady. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Prices were the same as on the preceding days of the week, where the ruled steady and firm. We continue to quote: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.15; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—In the paints and colors market there was increased activity, the more favorable weather stimulating the demand. There was no change in prices, though the prevalent feeling seemed firmer. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	22.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Remains strong at the quotations following:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POTATOES—Continue to meet with a good shipping demand. Choice peachblows are firm at 58@60c on track. Mixed and white potatoes are dull at 40c. We note sales of 2 cars Illinois peachblows at 58c, on track.

SEEDS—Clover and timothy were in light request at former prices. Hungarian and millet were in fair demand and the latter was a trifle firmer. Sales of timothy ranged from $3.00@3.35; clover at $4.50@4.75; Hungarian at $1.15@1.25; millet at 75@95c. Flax was nominal. We note sales of 32 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 115 bags prime at $3.30; 25 bags good at $3.25; 41 bags fair at $3.12½; 42 bags poor at $3.00; 39 bags choice clover at $4.75; 30 bags do at $4.65; 30 bags fair at $4.53; 320 bags choice Hungarian at $1.25; 95 bags do at $1.20; 40 bags at $1.15; 85 bags choice millet at 95c; 66 bags at 90c; 50 bags at 87½c; 20 bags fair at 80c; 30 bags do at 75c.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.60; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade in this department is only fair. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3¼ by 3x9⅞	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—There was a fair inquiry for teas, and the prices current earlier in the week were fully sustained. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Rules quiet and steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—No change took place in this market. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was dull and nominally unchanged. Occasionally small orders are received from Western manufacturers; but aside from this there was nothing doing. Prices are weak and irregular. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@55c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@45c
Extra, pulled	42@45c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,762	17,835	361
Tuesday	3,807	11,994	1,030
Wednesday	2,449	11,393	979
Thursday	2,800	11,500	1,200
Total	12,818	52,722	3,570
Same time last week	13,319	58,086	5,295
Week before last	12,768	37,539	3,559

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,541	9,785	....
Tuesday	2,035	8,069	....
Wednesday	851	6,210	1,256
Total	4,427	24,064	1,256

CATTLE—The amount of trading done in this branch of the market was considerably larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, the different classes of buyers being more liberally represented, and all operating with more freedom. The effect of the increased demand was to stiffen prices a little all around though the large accumulations of stock in the sale pens operated to prevent any appreciable advance. The quality of the offerings was not as good as on yesterday or Tuesday. The fresh receipts were a fair average, but the stale cattle were generally poor, consisting mainly of common to fair grades. The best droves were taken on New York, Boston, Albany, and Buffalo account, at $5.50@6.00, while fair to good qualities of from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs average were in fair demand for such points as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit at $4.75@5.25. Stockers and butchers' stuff sold to a fair extent at full former rates. The market closed steady:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.1[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,255	5.25
15	good steers	1,200	5.25
15	good steers	1,211	5.25
31	good steers	1,355	5.60
33	Texas steers	1,248	4.90
11	cows	1,106	4.00
18	Texas steers	1,041	4.25
14	good steers	1,303	5.37½
12	butchers' cattle	1,145	4.75
16	choice steers	1,305	5.75
15	medium steers	1,200	5.00
20	stock steers	963	4.62½
12	mixed butchers' stuff	926	3.25
17	good steers	1,250	5.25
15	oxen	1,490	4.50
18	mixed lot	1,163	4.75
20	stock steers	888	4.25
16	stock steers	1,080	4.25
18	....	1,089	5.12½
17	stockers	939	4.62½
33	medium steers	1,142	5.25
18	butchers' steers	1,135	4.75
12	mixed lot	1,000	3.60
17	good steers	1,196	5.20
34	good steers	1,143	5.12½
17	rough steers	1,303	5.30
30	good steers	1,313	5.55
36	stockers	868	4.35
32	choice steers	1,387	5.70
34	medium steers	1,176	5.12½
45	good steers	1,317	5.45
27	choice steers	1,392	5.80
50	medium steers	1,203	5.12½
95	Texan steers	1,151	4.87½
16	choice steers	1,344	6.00
52	Texas cattle	1,072	4.50
55	choice steers	1,437	6.00
34	stockers	900	4.30
34	stockers	1,042	4.62½
28	stockers	677	4.00

HOGS—At the opening of trade, this morning, a strong effort was made to establish an advance, but buyers failed to respond, and values remain without perceptible change. Buyers were willing to pay the prices current yesterday, which, in view of the large supply of stale and fresh hogs in the pens, was *liberal* on their part, but sellers persisted in their demands for an advance until one after another of the Eastern buyers withdrew from the market, and after noon very little trading was done at any price. Toward the close the market weakened, holders evincing a willingness to accept even lower figures than were offered in the morning, but shippers had determined to await further developments, and the market closed flat, with a downward look. Sales were at $5.00@5.15 for inferior to common; at $5.20@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.35 for good to choice. Walwork & Sunderland obtained $5.45 for a car-load averaging 245 lbs.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
85	252	$5.12½	69	157	$5.25	116	189	$5.25
24	159	5.20	62	201	5.20	53	209	5.30
30	157	5.20	107	194	5.30	53	252	5.35
50	235	5.20	67	245	5.45	67	208	5.25
146	168	5.25	110	184	5.20	201	205	5.30
150	175	5.40	57	204	5.25	82	202	5.25
327	246	5.30	57	204	5.25	49	279	5.30
265	185	5.35	68	210	5.25	62	169	5.20
183	169	5.25	63	186	5.20	102	244	5.25
126	183	5.25	74	170	5.25	52	202	5.40
58	212	5.25	28	195	5.20	76	249	5.40
61	219	5.15	47	230	5.20	62	192	5.30
88	253	5.20	64	186	5.20	30	205	5.30
61	358	5.00	64	204	5.20	127	250	5.25
48	213	5.35	58	186	5.30	60	230	5.30
53	253	5.40	99	206	5.35	63	180	5.25
55	219	5.35	61	215	5.30	155	187	5.25

SHEEP—There was decidedly more doing than on either of the preceding days of the week, shippers, who during the greater part of the week have been idle, taking hold to-day with considerable freedom. Under the increased demand the market was stronger, though the liberal supply on sale operated to prevent any material appreciation in values, which may be quoted steady and firm at $3.75@4.50 for poor to common; at $4.75@5.25 for medium; and $5.50@6.25 for good to strictly choice. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
70	80	$5.10	57	91	$5.00	88	[illegible]	4.37½
337	93	5.60	50	100	6.00	81	[illegible]	4.40
30	103	5.77	57	89	5.00	57	[illegible]	5.00
77	100	5.00	79	100	5.37½			

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... April 10.

Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 367 bxs meat, 2,100 brls flour.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 38 cds wood.
Schr W. M. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.

CLEARED .... April 10.

Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 50 bdls paper, 30 pkgs groceries, 4 pkgs hardware.
Scow Radical, Carlton, light.
Scow Josephine Dresden, Claybank, light.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 100 kegs nails.
Schr Laurel, Duck Lake, light.
Schr W. M. Smith, South Haven, 5 brls oil.

THE CANAL.

Navigation will be resumed to-morrow along the entire length of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, from Chicago to La Salle. Large quantities of corn are expected to arrive per canal within a few days.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were quiet and nominal at 15@16c for corn, and 16@17c for wheat, to Buffalo.

ITEMS.

Messrs. Charles Rietz & Bro., of this city, are building a three-mast schooner at Manistee to be completed about the middle of May. She is to be used by the owners for transporting lumber.

—There is now 13 feet 6 inches of water at Fairport. The bar of last year has entirely disappeared.—*Cleveland Herald*.

—The Wenona has had extensive repairs this spring in the way of new arches and new rudder, and has had her stern ceiled; also a new smoke-stack, and will continue on the same route—Cleveland, Alpena, and Mackinaw.—*Buffalo Courier*.

—The scow Lime Rock, which sustained damages during the winter by ice at Algonac, is now being thoroughly overhauled and repaired at that place. The schooner Wanderer is also undergoing a rebuild at the same place. The schooner Cornelia Amsden is being reconstructed at Sandusky; and the Star of Hope, at Detroit, is also undergoing important repairs. The steamer Favorite came from the Detroit dry-dock yesterday thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

—The Oswego *Times* has the following: "The schooner Caroline Marsh, Capt. Colwell, from Port Hope, with a cargo of wheat, arrived here Sunday morning. This is the first arrival by lake this season. The Caroline Marsh was the first vessel that arrived here last spring. It will be remembered that she was detained several days in the ice off this port. She arrived in the harbor on the 13th of April."

—The Detroit *Free Press* of April 9 says:

"Considering the crowded state of the ice in Lake St. Clair, the arrival of the steamer Frost took many by surprise. She left Marine City on Monday morning, thus occupying something over twenty-four hours on the voyage, coming via the south passage. After crossing the Flats she was delayed by ice until an east wind fortunately sprang up, driving the ice from the north shore, which she took advantage of, thus meeting with but little or no opposition. The Detroit and Port Huron route, which was first inaugurated in 1830, has been traversed, respectively, by the following steamers, the first being the Argo, Capt. John Burtis, and also by the Gen. Gratiot, Gen. Jackson, O. Newberry, Gen. Brady, Gen. Macomb, Erie, Huron, Red Jacket, Telegraph No. 2, Telegraph No. 1, Fashion, F. Moore, Chautauque, Fairport, Swan, Gen. Scott, Pearl, Ruby, Clifton, Forester, Islander, Dart, Belle, Dove, and Milton D. Ward.

"The following vessels, which wintered in this district, will be sailed this season by the masters herein named: Schooner C. H. Walker, Capt. James Shea; F. W. Gifford, Capt. F. Merriman; Star of Hope, Capt. W. W. Starkey; H. P. Merry, Capt. J. W. Farwell; Wm. Young, Capt. M. Roberts; Wanderer, Capt. James Whitworth; J. S. Richards, Capt. W. Norris; F. Berriman, Capt. George Berriman. The schooner Anna Maria, of Conneaut, will be commanded by Capt. W. W. Collins."

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's office, N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, May [illegible]
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,
BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,
No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in 30 or 40 days. $200 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same plan and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 names on all contracts. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Hewson, Hilbreth & Co., and Mars. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Robbins & Arnold, engaged in the market business at 368 State-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBBINS & ARNOLD.

The business will be hereafter conducted in the name of ROBBINS BROS., and under the exclusive control of the undersigned. A. M. ROBBINS.

Chicago, April 9, 1873.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 66 & 68 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

A Book For Every Man.

"THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on this class of ills worth reading. 190th edition, revised, much enlarged, illustrated, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only $1. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 137 South Clark-st., Chicago, or Dr. W. WARREN, Assistant Physician. N. B.—The author may be consulted on the above, as well as all diseases requiring skill and experience.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

A sure cure for Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c., is Dr. Mott's Herb Cure. It NEVER FAILS. A package SENT FREE on trial by E. CROIX & CO., Covington, Ky.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 56—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; lot 27¾x175; all modern improvements.
No. 51—House and lot on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., $14,000.
No. 5—Marble-front on Wabash-av.; offered at a great bargain, near Fourteenth-st.
No. 6—Bryan-av., lot 50x160, 2-story house, water and gas, 12 rooms, $10,000.
No. 1—House and lot on Butterfield-st., $4,000.
No. 156—3-story and basement brick on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., $12,500; easy terms.
No. 159—House and lot on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., brick, hall, parlor, and bed-room, first floor, good barn, furnace, gas, etc., $12,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME DWELLING-HOUSES, with lease of ground to May 1, 1874, at a great sacrifice, Nos. 342 and 344 Michigan-av.; No. 342 has 8 rooms, water, gas fixtures, &c., now rented to May 1 at $540 per annum, in good order, ground rent $25 per month; price, $1,200. No. 344 has about 14 rooms, water, gas fixtures, bath-room, &c., suitable for a boarding-house, has a large barn in rear, which rented last year for $240, is now vacant, with lease of ground to May 1, 1874, ground rent $38 per month; price, $1,700, both subject to the ordinary taxes for 1873. Or will sell both, if taken immediately for $2,500; the greatest bargain in Chicago. Apply to P. A. BROWN, 156 Dearborn-st., or to owner, 386 West Madison-st. Ground lease can be renewed.

FOR SALE—A NICE 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, with brick basement, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., No. 163, lot 25x180 to 20-foot alley; house has large hall 8 feet wide by 32 long, and parlors, dining-room, and kitchen, all on first floor, 5 bedrooms and large bath-room up stairs, laundry, etc., in basement; closet in every room in the house; gas fixtures and furnace included, and will sell part or all the furniture, if desired; can give possession any time. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, Room 18, Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—EACH 25X125 FEET, FRONTing on Monroe and Adams-sts., near Kedzie-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 119 PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams-sts., two-story frame, with barn; lot 50 feet front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST., NEAR MONROE-ST., 9-room two-story house, with bay window, and large barn; full lot; $4,500. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison.

FOR SALE—FINE SPACIOUS HOUSE AND LOT ON Indiana-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; all modern improvements; good cellar, &c., being very desirable and cheap; $9,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina-st., 25x130 feet. Will sell cheap, if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, ELEGANT HOUSE, with all modern improvements, situated on southwest corner Warren-av. and Paulina-st., with 75x125 feet grounds, one of the finest locations in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE FRONT ON TWENty-fifth-st., near lake; good barn; house all modern conveniences. $17,500. ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041, 3-STORY and basement marble front house; 13 rooms and billiard room; handsomely furnished; splendid barn; terms easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 562, 3-STORY basement marble front house, 13 rooms; modern improvements. Price $15,000 and terms very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 229, 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, 13 rooms. Bath room, marble mantel, etc. Payments easy. Price $8,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, 10 or 12 rooms. Lot 50x125. Price $10,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY BRICK house 14 rooms; near Eighteenth-st. Price $21,000; easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—SEMINARY-AV.—2-story frame house, brick foundation, brick barn; east front; with lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE 5 ACRES FRONTing Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard; has a frontage of 342 feet on Boulevard and 309 feet on each the other streets. Will be sold on easy terms. A large profit can be made on this property within the present year. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 300 FEET ON NORTHwest corner of Fiftieth-st., will be sold cheap.
North Dearborn-st., 100x155 feet, in choice location.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FIRST-class cottages on Fremont and Dayton-sts., between Sophia-st. and Webster-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, 321 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 506 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. McCORD, 156 LA SALLE-ST.—Several brick houses, with all modern improvements, and lots, in Cottage Grove; some as low as $5,500. The owner must sell, and has put the price much below their value in order to close them out at once. No better bargains were ever offered.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WEST LAKE-ST., $2,800.
House and lot, West Washington-st., $2,800.
House and lot on Fourth-st., $2,200.
Lot on West Tyler-st., corner of Hoyne, east front, $80 per foot.
WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, bay-window, etc., 1303 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and carriage-house attached. Apply at the house, or at the office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN IF TAKEN soon, 50 feet on West Monroe-st., near Wood. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS, EACH 25X131, TO 20-FOOT ALley, on State-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; cheap, and on easy terms. Will sell one or all; at front to close them out. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, Room 18, Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON South Hoyne-st., near Adams; lot, 48x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—A 10-ROOM furnished cottage on 3 years' lease, Wabash-av., at Sixteenth-st.; 25 feet front on Wabash-av., at Thirty-fifth-st., $160; 50 feet corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., $10,000. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—I HAVE STILL LEFT 2 good houses on Fulton and Oakley-sts., at $4,200 and $4,500 each; easy terms; possession 1st May; dry lots, and convenient to cars.
Southwestern-av., 2 lots, one near Harrison-st., $2,000; the other south of Twelfth-st., $1,600.
Davis-st., one block west of Western-av., 1½ stories; water; nearly new. Price, $2,700; $400 cash, balance monthly payments. Save commissions, and buy direct from owner. M. HALL,
26 Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., 2 BLOCKS WEST of Western-av., 80 feet on corner. Will be sold this week at a price which cannot fail to secure a large advance to the buyer.
Julien-st., close to Wood-st. and Milwaukee-av., $600; very cheap. M. HALL,
26 Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AND GOOD LOTS ON Jackson and Adams-sts., cheap and on easy terms. Address M. EALLY, Builder, 1095 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 125 FEET, SOUTH-east corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, $125 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Bernard-st., 82x125 feet, near Forty-fourth-st., will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES—INDIANA-AV. and Twentieth-st., a large, fine residence, with 50 or 100 feet of ground.
Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st., a good frame house, with lot 75x178 feet.
These desirable residences will be offered for a few days on very reasonable terms. B. W. THOMAS,
174 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MONTANA-ST., NEAR SEMINARY-av., 2-story frame house, brick foundation; Lot 30x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON ASHland-av.; 3 stories and cellar, $16,000, $17,000, and $20,000; smaller house taken in part payment for one. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND TERMS to suit, five marble-front houses, Nos. 76 to 84 Park-av.; finest homes west of Union Park; have all modern improvements. Inquire at 205 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR ROBEY, brick house, 2-stories and basement, 14 rooms, $21,000; easy terms.
Paulina-st., near Adams, brick house, 2-stories and basement, 10 rooms; cheap for large cash payment.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON COSSETT-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST., two six room cottages at a bargain. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF Page, lot 44x133; if sold immediately can be had at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., second door south of Brook-st. (Fortieth), containing all modern improvements, with first-class barn; lot 50x150 feet to 20-foot alley. Inquire on the premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEZEY, 40 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot; terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 136 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Mutual, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Douglas, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 573 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—1266 INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front, 51x175 feet, 2-story frame with brick basement, $12,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THE N. E. CORNER OF Halsted and Fifty-ninth-sts. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, 164 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, in block, corner Ontario and State-sts.; elegant location; all conveniences; easy terms. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 214 PORTLAND-AV. for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wabansia-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of E. SMITH, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 20x44, newly painted and grained, and lot 24x124 to alley; price, $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply on the premises, 320 Rebecca-st., between Throop and Loomis.

FOR SALE—31 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Water.
112 feet on West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth.
18 feet on West Lake-st., near Elizabeth.
112 feet on Lake-st., corner of Ada.
40 acres adjoining city limits, and near C., B. & Q. R. R. T. LYMAN,
77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, 355 WARREN-AV., east of Western-av., south front, 25x125 ft., 2-story and basement brick house, $6,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENty-sixth-st., east front opposite site of Plymouth Church, 150 ft., with large frame house, $65,000. Very easy terms. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAINS IN MARKET—Large 2-story building, store front, 10 rooms, barn, gas, water, etc. Lot 24x125, Hubbard, near Ashland-av., $4,500; easy terms. Lots 30x125 each, corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., east front, only $80 a foot, a bargain. Also lots from $500 up, in all parts of the city, on small payments and long time. An Italian villa residence with 40 acres of ground; best home for a gentleman in the State. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST-st., near Wentworth-av., only $50 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—WABASH, MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE-AVS; marble houses, $15,000, 18,000, $25,000; $3,000 down, 10 years' time. S. MEARS, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 129 WALNUT-ST. Choice brick residence, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
New brick residence, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av. Five lots and good house, West Adams-st.
Stone-front on Colfax-av., south of Thirty-second-st.
50x150, Langley-av., south Forty-second-st.
LEVI WING & CO., 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front.
WEST SIDE—A large brick residence, complete in all its appointments, lot 72 feet front, and very deep, in a desirable neighborhood, and convenient to cars.
LAKE VIEW—A frame dwelling. Terms easy.
Also unimproved lots, some charmingly located.
For sale by BELDEN F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—105 FEET ON WINCHESTER-AV., south of Harrison-st., $2,000; very cheap; must be sold. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 549 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH 50-FOOT lot, No. 138 Oakley-st., near Fulton, $5,000; easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs. Price, $5,000 each, on easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, 125 ON COTTAGE Grove-av., by 120 feet on Woodland Park, on very easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60x124 NORTHWEST CORNER WARren-av. and Leavitt-st., $150 per foot. A good corner for a builder to erect 5 or 6 houses fronting Leavitt-st. Easy terms. AYRES & HOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Thirty-seventh, $80.
50 feet on Indiana-av., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st., $115.
25 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $135.
30 acres fronting Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, very cheap.
The above pieces are below market price, but must be sold. Terms easy.
J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 179 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms; all modern improvements, heated by furnace, good barn; $8,500. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1196 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., lot 25x165 to alley; 9 rooms, gas and water, good barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND BARN, with lot 48 feet front, No. 125 Warren-av., for $9,500; $3,000 down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Office hours in the forenoon. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., CALIFORnia-av., and Augusta-st.; low prices and easy terms. These are the cheapest lots offered within the city limits this spring. GEORGE H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—A NORTH SIDE BARGAIN—75X100 feet, northeast corner Cass and Indiana-sts., only $14,500 for three days; a choice corner; must be taken immediately if at all; $14,000 has been refused; ought to bring $20,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NO. 222 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., lot 24x179 to 40-foot court in rear; house has all modern improvements; heated by furnace; good barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRE-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park.
Large lot and dwelling on Cutler-st.
Five acres in Lake View, near the lake.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 16, Major Block.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-ninth-st., at a bargain, if taken at once. GEO. V. BYRD, 203 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Paulina-sts., a first-class 2-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements; lot 25x140; and one with lot 22x140. Apply to owners, ILETT & HARTWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE BEST RESIdence lot in the South Division, 90x175, n w cor Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND lot 24x125, on Washington-st., near Oakley, $4,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 3 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, AND LOT ON Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, $4,000; also, cottage, 5 rooms, with 4 years lease of lot, on Twenty-ninth-st., near Wabash-av., $1,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st. Lot 25x140 deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—25X106, OR 19¾X106 FEET ON SHERman-st., near Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av., $800 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha, and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with prospects of a depot on the farm, containing 400 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises, also a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for which it is admirably adapted. It is known as the Sweet farm. Mr. J. H. Winslow, who is now on the premises, will take pleasure in showing same to any one wishing to make an inspection. For terms, etc., apply to E. W. HYMAN, JR., 385 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—25 FEET ON MONROE, ADAMS, OR Jackson-st., east of Ashland-av. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 138 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH—LOT ON INDIANA-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Must be a bargain. SIDNEY M. SMITH, 157 Douglas-place.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Washington-st., west of Union Park—prefer on Warren or Park-avs.—ten-room house and lot, with barn, for about $6,000. Address H 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—WE WANT TWO HOUSES AND LOTS in the vicinity of Oakland or Fairview, for cash customers; value, $5,000 to $8,500. Owners only need answer. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED second-story front room, with board; also room for two gentlemen, in pleasant locality.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board, for two, at $18 per week. Families accommodated with first-class table board.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO DESIRABLE FURNished front rooms to rent with first-class board, for gentleman and wife.

West Side.

74 HONORE-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

121 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR ADAMS—PLEASant front and rear rooms, with first-class board, for a few gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. Also accommodations for day boarders. Terms moderate.

239 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A LARGE ROOM for four gents; also, single room with first-class board.

363 WEST LAKE-ST.—PARTIES WISHING A clean home more than style, can find it on the corner of Ann-st.; the house has shady trees, and a veranda.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES FIRST-CLASS table board (except Sunday) with dinner at noon, near Honore Block. If suited will be permanent. Address P 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY OF 3 ADULTS want permanent board and lodging in a desirable location, on either of the avenues between Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth-sts., east of State. Address R 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD and room as soon as possible. Best of references given. Direct to L 94, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED OF Mathew Henry Carsley; and if Mathew Henry Carsley will call or communicate with Thomas A. Hares, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN CARSLEY.

PERSONAL—SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF Frank L. Joy, formerly of Utica, N. Y., it would be to his advantage to communicate with friends at 46 River-st., Chicago. Western papers please copy.

PERSONAL—MRS. J. L.—BY A MISTAKE IN the advertisement I did not receive your letter of the 5th until Wednesday afternoon. This is the cause I did not come at your call on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Please send me another letter with indication of the place and the hour I can see you. Address 59, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN Ottens, forman of tile and stone factory, Sangamon and Carew-sts., in winter of '71, afterwards stonecutter in McCormick's Building. Address O 48, Tribune office, or apply at Stone Works, foot of North-av.

PERSONAL—IF MARY SMITH OR HER FRIEND "Mable," book agents, who were in Ionia, Mich., a year ago, are in this city they will hear of an old friend by addressing K 5, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—"JIM" NOT YET RETURNED. Come next Thursday unless another personal appears on that morning.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM 102 LAKE-AV., APRIL 10, A NEW calved cow, black and white; if returned a liberal reward will be paid. WM. HORNER.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES OF MODERATE MEANS or incomes looking for homes in a desirable location, convenient to business; we offer cheap lots on South Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, and May-sts., between Fifty-first and fifty-third-sts. This property is situated two blocks from (and inside of) Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, four blocks south of Dexter Park, only 1 mile from Stock-yards, and within 6 blocks of the P. & F. W. R. R., and 5 blocks of Rock Island & Michigan Southern R. R., on which the 25 trains per day, each way, afford quick and convenient facilities for getting to and from business, in either quarter of the city.
These lots we will sell on monthly payments; from parties who build immediately no money required for long time; or we will build to suit purchaser's views, and take pay for house and lot in monthly instalments, with a small down payment.
We show you the property free of expense, and invite inspection. NICHOLS & FITCH,
25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 188 MADIson-st.:
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
We will offer for a few days some very choice tracts located at and adjoining this charming and rapidly-growing suburb, at prices and terms that must certainly command the attention of buyers.
40 acres in section 8, 37, 14; tracts subdivided; streets open; very convenient to depots.
10 acres in section 8, 37, 14, Hitt's subdivision.
100 acres in N. E. ¼ of section 23, 37, 13.
200 acres in section 23, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
100 acres in section 15, 37, 13.
120 acres in section 24, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
160 acres in section 13, 37, 13, grove and prairie.
80 acres in section 15, 37, 14.
Also several smaller tracts ranging from 2½ to 10 acres.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS, IN BOWEN & Smith's Addition. This property immediately adjoins the city limits, and lies between the South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av., and fronts on South Park and Oakwood boulevard, and on Vincennes-av. and Thirty-ninth street. This very desirable property will be sold in lots to suit customers, and the utmost liberality will be shown toward those intending to build. For investment or improvement there is nothing better, as a visit to the property will satisfy any one. Its present value is as nothing compared with the value it must inevitably have in the future. Extremely easy terms will be given to those purchasing early. Such property as this ought not to remain in market a day at present prices. There is nothing to compare with it. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FINE bargain.
40 acres near South Lynne, nearly half price.
Fine marble front, Wabash, near Twenty-fifth; for sale or rent.
100x125 Fiftieth-st., only $17 per foot, on time.
Several lots at Kenwood, only $40 per foot. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—$4,000—50 ACRES AT DOWNER'S Grove, ½ mile south of depot. Well improved; good orchard, etc. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, ONE OF THE finest places on lake shore; good house, barn; 100x300 feet of land highly improved; fronts park and lake north of hotel—$22,000. ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE CORNER AT ENglewood, near Normal School, 170x140. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, THE "Original Plat;" do not buy in additions "at South Englewood;" easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES AND 50x125 FT. ground each; east front, two blocks from Brookline Station, between Englewood and Cornell. $2,500 and $3,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A RARE chance—Just finished, a new "Swiss Gothic" residence containing 11 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc., arranged for gas, hot and cold water, furnaces in or out as desired, brick cellar, furnace room, cistern, well, with plenty of good water, situated on lot 150x200 feet, south front; plenty young trees; two blocks from depot; twelve trains daily, fare low. S. C. HOTCHKISS, Highland Park. Plans at City Clerk's office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Stony Island, and between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—103-10 ACRES, EAST FRONT ON Douglas Park and south on Riverside boulevard, near the station. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, 3¼ ACRES near Brighton. Address X 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY A LOT AT EVANSTON 50 feet front by 150 deep, within five blocks of North Evanston Depot, four from the M. E. Church, and three from the railroad; come and see them; terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR shops, well located; title perfect; very low; one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS, WASHINGTON Heights, on hundred-foot avenues, wide alleys, $250; $25 cash, $5 a month, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the pleasant and healthy town of Geneva. Terms made easy. For particulars address P. O. Box 65, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—Blocks or lots, at low prices; also 20 acres within the corporate limits at a great bargain. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—10 ACRES, corner of Reuben-st. (Ashland-av.) and Eighty-fourth-st., $1,000 per acre; payable, $2,500 cash and the balance at the end of five years at 8 per cent. Will release half-acre lots, if the purchaser wants to sell again at retail. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—6¾ ACRES, FRONTING SOUTH ON Riverside Boulevard, near Lawndale. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD near the depot and fronting the boulevard; will sell on 5 years' time; no payment down if purchaser will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, near the depot, and on the corner Centre-av. and Eighty-seventh-st.; terms 1-5 cash, and the balance at the end of 5 years at 8 per cent. Will sell 20 acres on the same terms, and with parties wanting to subdivide will agree to release half acre lots at a time. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 20, 40, 13, ON line of proposed railroad. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON LAUGHTON-ST., NEAR Western-av.; this property is located near McCormick's Reaper Factory and Blue Island-av., and is rapidly increasing in value. WING & FARLIN, 88 E. Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot by hourly trains after May 1. A bargain and terms very favorable. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT WHEATON, ILL., ONE HOUR'S ride from Chicago, good houses and lots, well fruited, from $1,300 to $6,000. Also, farms near from $60 to $85 per acre. Come and see. H. W. COBB, Real Estate Dealer, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A VERY NICE NEW house with all modern improvements at Hinsdale; fine grounds, near depot. Apply at my office, 2 West Madison-st. J. NOTTINGHAM.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; ¼ improved; good dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 32 miles. Price, $70 per acre. Terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD, 150 FEET ON KENwood Court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Cook County, of about 400 acres, suitable for raising grain or stock; well watered and good improvements; 17 miles from Chicago, and 2 miles from Desplaines. For further particulars call and see the owner at Dickson & Cooper's, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN SECTIONS 22, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 12, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT WHEATON, MY CHOICE home near the college and depot; house 10 rooms, good cellars, wells and cistern, large grounds 2½ acres, 100 bearing fruit trees, small fruits, large evergreens, and shade trees. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY 2-STORY FRAME dwelling at Lombard; large lot, good cellar, well, and cistern; easy payments and long time. W. F. BREWSTER or C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A NEAT SIX-ROOM cottage and half acre lot at Lombard; $1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. W. F. BREWSTER or C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN SOUTH Evanston. C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 300 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adapted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 100 FEET FRONT AT EAST end of Erie-st. bridge. J. H. ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 250 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 15 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK, ON STOWELL slip, near Twelfth-st. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 41 and 43 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BRICK—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 15th of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the brickyard of said bankrupt, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about one half mile west of Brighton, all the brick of said bankrupt on said brickyard, being between 900,000 and 1,000,000 bricks. M. L. LEWIS, Provisional Assignee.

FOR SALE—20,000 PHILADELPHIA BRICK, LIKE those used in the Portland Block. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

500,000 LARGE-SIZED WISCONSIN CREAM-colored brick for sale; price, $13.10 per M. delivered. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 242 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, CORNER Washington and Halsted-sts., 11 rooms; can be occupied for business or a first-class private hotel. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LARGE, NEW, MODERN house at Maywood, near depot, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot; 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot, hourly trains after May 1. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of eight rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF two-story house No. 408 South Morgan-st., containing 6 rooms, &c., with furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply on premises, or to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO SIX AMERICANS—A HANDSOME row of six new cottages inside old city limits; $300 for the first month, and $40 or $50 every month thereafter until $2,200 is paid, when you can all become your own landlords; near corner Thirty-fifth-st. or Douglas-place and Western-av., near depot and junction of two railroads, besides horse-cars and buses will run within three blocks of the property during the year, or money refunded. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, TWO-story and basement brick house, elegantly located on the lake shore, south of Douglas-place, 10 rooms, water and gas. Address J, 367 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, NEARLY NEW 1½-story cottage, $40 per month; furniture for sale, $700; possession May 1, or sooner. Apply on premises, 349 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 13 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 787 Michigan-av. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,100 a year.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A FINE LARGE COTtage, 8 rooms and closets. No 199 North Carpenter-st. Inquire at 200 North Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONtaining 7 large rooms, very conveniently located in the West Division. Would prefer an American family. Rent only $40. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS A house with 10 rooms. Possession given May 1. Apply at 1000 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE COTTAGE, WITH alcove, and large garden; newly painted and cleaned. 196 South Green-st. Call at 203 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, with large lot, fronting east, choice shrubbery, etc., etc., at No. 757 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—RESIDENCE NO. 140 WEST Lake-st.; good thing, and cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY, MY HOUSE, 112 COTtage Grove-av., 20 to 30 rooms, tip-top order, near Twenty-fourth-st. H. H. HAAFF.

TO RENT—MAY 1, SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 602 Fulton-st. Price, $40 per month. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHOICE RESIDENCE, WITH barn, No. 75 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSES 203 AND 205 WEST Taylor-st., corner of Aberdeen, 8 rooms in each, with bath room, furnace, gas, etc.; good barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 36 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—1029 MICHIGAN-AV.; $1,400 PER ANnum.
1033 Michigan-av.; $1,400 per annum.
134 Stanton-av.; $420 per annum.
150 Stanton-av.; $420 per annum.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, DOUBLE lot, and good barn. Apply on premises, 314 Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, 329 Douglas-place, near Indiana-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, 321 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, SECOND DOOR WEST of Wood-st., on the south side of Monroe. Address or call at Room 7, 243 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW BRICK HOUSE CORNER Ontario and State-sts., octagon front, elegant location, all improvements. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ON THE LAKE SHORE—A HOUSE OF 12 rooms in a pleasant location. 45 Cottage-place, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., convenient to steam or street cars. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 12 ROOMS, NO. 1378 INdiana-av.; modern improvements. Inquire at 104 Third-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOM COTTAGES ON TWENTY-seventh-st., between Garibaldi-st. and Stewart-av., at $20 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—71 NORTH CURTIS-ST., HAS ELEVEN rooms and bath-room; house in good condition. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES, CORNER OF Throop and Burnside-sts.; one possession given immediately, and one May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 6 ROOMS, CLOSets, gas, and water; South Side, near State and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at No. 167 South Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW 2-STORY RESIDENCE, 97 South Robey-st., east front, between Monroe and Adams-sts.; bath-room and water-closets on each floor; no basement; brick cellar under whole house; price, $60 per month. Apply to the owner, 71 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 466 WEST INDIANA-ST., and also several other houses on West Side. W. WALLER, No. 8, 330 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1297 INDIANA-AV.; HOT AND cold water. Apply to C. P. TREGO, Room 15, 84 LaSalle-st., between 2 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE 585 North Dearborn-st. Inquire at 85 Sigel-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., cottage 9 rooms, and furniture for sale which is entirely new and first-class; to a party going to housekeeping this is a chance seldom offered; will rent for 4 years. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE OF SIX rooms, south of Monroe and east of Sangamon-sts. Rent, $40. Address E 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 600 WEST ADAMS-ST.; POSSESsion immediately; also, Nos. 602 and 604, possession May 1; all 2-story and basement brick houses with brick barns. Also, No. 10 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick house, possession May 1. BROWN & HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses of 7 rooms on Adams-st., west of Robey, at $50 per month. J. L. SPROGLE, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE CONtaining 10 rooms, furnace, cistern, and well; good barn; situate on northwest corner Forest-av. and Thirty-eighth-st. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MICHIgan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; marble-front, basement, and three stories; all modern improvements; possession May 1; rent, $2,000. Apply to H. W. CLARKE, No. 3 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house, 638 West Washington-st.; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; $1,500 per year; furniture for sale at a great bargain. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT HOUSE, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

TO RENT—HOUSE 557 WABASH-AV.; STONE front; 12 rooms; bath room, laundry, furnace, &c. Immediate possession. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 267 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., two-story frame, with store front, suitable for furnishing goods or millinery. Will let store separate if wished. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM cheap, to gentlemen only, with closet off; kept in good order; at 41 West Adams-st., near the depot.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT AND BED ROOM, EN suite or single, with or without board, at 426 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ON WABASH-AV., just south of Eighteenth-st., in east front brick house, furnished or unfurnished rooms, on 1st, 2d, and 3d floors; also, front basement to rent. For particulars inquire at 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 321 THIRTIETH-ST., TWO BLOCKS west of State, 3 large rooms, clothes-press, and pantry, genteelly furnished for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife only; furnace, bathroom with hot and cold water, and some attendance from a servant, $30 per month, semi-monthly in advance.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED SLEEPING-rooms for gentlemen (marble-front house), West Washington-st., near Ann. Address H 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SIX ROOMS, BATH-room and water-closet, over new brick store on Lake-st. Rent, $40. Apply at 191 South Paulina-st.

LOST.

LOST—SILK UMBRELLA, HORSE FOOT HANdle, horse shoe on same. $5 reward, and no questions asked. Left at Michigan Southern depot 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. H. F. JENNISON, 166 Dearborn-st.

LOST—$75 REWARD—SOLITAIRE DIAMOND PIN. The finder will receive $75 reward, and no questions, by leaving it at CHAPIN & GORE'S, 121 Clark-st.

LOST—IN CAR NO. 259, MADISON AND STATE-ST. a pocketbook containing about $25. A suitable reward will be paid if left with R. O. ELLIS, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

LOST—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, WHITE BREAST and fat. A liberal reward for his return to 65 West Van Buren-st. W. GADE.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH IN WABASH-AV. stage, between Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth-sts., or walking from Twenty-sixth to Dearborn-st. Will pay liberal reward, and no questions asked, by returning to J. K. DEMING, Room No. 3, 88 LaSalle-st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ON DOUGLAS-place, between Cottage Grove and Colfax-av., brown boa. Suitable reward by bringing it to MRS. BRACKETT, 308 Colfax-av.

LOST—A LADIES' MINK COLLAR, ON WEST Side in vicinity of Ashland-av. or Adams-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 329 Fulton-st.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE—BETWEEN TWENTY-second and Thirty-first-sts. and Indiana-av. and State-st., a gold eardrop, with pearl in centre. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at COAN'S, 150 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN MADISON-ST. car, going from State to Lincoln, or from Madison to Fulton on east side Lincoln-st., a black and white sewn sleeve-button, and linen cuff; finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 121 and 123 State-st.

LOST—2 NOTES PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF L. H. Morgan; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with H. W. HARMON, Secretary of South Park Commission, 161 LaSalle-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A LARGE BAY MARE, 10 years old, weight about 1,100 lbs., with white star in forehead, and small film over left eye; when taken from 167 Washington-st., was harnessed in open buggy, and hitched by iron weight to sidewalk; a reward of $25 will be paid for her recovery, at 1036 Michigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE STOCK OF AGRICULtural implements, new and clean, for good property. D. LEONARD, 16 Boone Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE ACRE property near the city limits for a house and lot south, on one of the avenues, worth from $20,000 to $30,000; will assume equal mortgage. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS NOS. 93 and 95 State-st., near Field, Leiter & Co.'s new store. J. MATTESON, 69 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 196 AND 198 WEST MADISON-st.; now occupied by SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER —Ground floor, 80x110, 74 West Monroe-st. A. KNISELY & CO.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE—WEST SIDE, IN the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 40x100 OR OF smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S School Furniture Factory, 103 and 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD LOFTS, at reasonable rates, at No. 40 South Water-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Inquire for particulars, at 218 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE PRIVATE BARN NEAR CALUmet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Apply to M. D. HARDIN, 162 LaSalle-st., Basement.

TO RENT—A STORE ON STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer Hotel; also, offices above, and lofts, well-lighted; cheap. B. GROSSMAN, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO WELL-lighted rooms; one 50x74, one 50x64, and one store, 20x74, southeast corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING, 286 AND 288 Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st., to be finished by June 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 76 STATE-ST., WITH vault; second floor, same; loft with elevator. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of Nos. 36 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.; 3 stories and basement; now occupied by H. W. Rogers, Jr.; to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 123 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT OFFICES WITH vaults, in Andrews' Building, corner LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court, suitable for real estate or lawyers; also, hall on 4th floor. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing on Calhoun-place, lighted on three sides, arranged for power. J. H. ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND BASEment, 422 West Lake-st., near Paulina; first-rate location. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 716 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Honore, a choice and old business location; also dwelling-house with 11 rooms corner of Robey-st. and Southwestern-av.; lot 130x100 feet. FRED DUENSING, No. 716 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A STORE-WINDOW, SUITABLE FOR A fruit-stand. Address F 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES WELL FINISHED AND WELL lighted for $12, $15, and $20 each, at 47 LaSalle-st., within half block of Court-House Square. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 13 MARKET-ST., IN Garrett Building, 45x80. Also, large lofts over corner Lake and Market. Apply to C. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 207 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. 3 rooms to rent on second floor 205. Inquire in store 205.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 23 and 25 South Canal-st., 40x80 each, together or separate. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, 320 STATE-ST.; also large rooms, lofts, and basements in same building. G. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THE FRONT PART OF THE STORE 185 East Washington-st.; suitable location for a bookstore, insurance, or real estate office; rear part occupied by a newspaper office. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store room, 15 Michigan-av.; cheapest rent in the city. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, 40X80, OVER OUR BAkery, with power; will be rented low to a good tenant. THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—JUNE 1, FURNITURE AND lease of six or seven-room house in clean, respectable neighborhood; furniture must be in good order and price an inducement. Address with full particulars X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN private family on West Side, for young man. Address F 30, Tribune office, for 4 days.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN (WHO would take breakfast only in the house) a furnished front room overlooking the lake in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park. Private family preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., S 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL NEAT HOUSE IN good neighborhood. Will buy furniture if an inducement. Address with full particulars, H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE 50 FIRST-CLASS tenants that want cottages, dwellings, and tenements suitable for re-renting in different divisions of the city. House owners wishing to secure good tenants will please call at their earliest convenience. Rents collected. No charge for advertising. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, OR 4 or 5 rooms, with modern improvements, and convenient to business. Address E 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE FROM May 1, by a responsible tenant (reference given) a house of 9 or 10 rooms with modern improvements, between Madison and Harrison-sts., and Green-st. and Centre-av. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN OFFICE AND SUITE of rooms connected. To be centrally located, on second floor, fronting east or south, with water, and water-closets attached. Will lease for a term of years. Address PYNCHON & WILLARD, 514 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR day boarders, in the burnt district. Address E 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS; front and back yards; inside of Ashland-av. and Peoria and Lake and VanBuren-sts.; at not over $60 per month. Address Room 2, 45 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH OR SOUTH Side, a well-furnished cottage of 5 or 6 rooms for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, &c., D 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 7 rooms and barn; prompt pay and the best of references, by family of 4 adults. Address STRICKLAND, 176 and 178 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms, for 3 or 5 years, with barn and modern improvements. Address, giving location, terms, &c., A. L. BROWN, corner VanBuren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A SMALL house or neat cottage, east of State-st. and north of Thirty-fifth; want gas and water, and will pay from $40 to $50 per month; family of three; careful and responsible tenant. Address, stating terms and location, F 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, connected, without board, for gentleman and wife. Address, with terms and location, E 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania Insurance claims cashed by J. M. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF FROM $100 TO $10,000, on good security. WM. B. HAYES, 125 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

MONEY LOANED ON COLLATERALS—COMMERcial and secured paper bought at Room 8, 188 East Madison-st. DERRICK & HULBURD.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESstate, in sums from $1,000 to $20,000; $50,000 worth of purchase money paper wanted. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED land, household furniture, pianos, and good collateral security. No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 163 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 216 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 OR MORE, FOR 9 TO 18 MONTHS, on first-class real estate or collateral security. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 50 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 OR MORE AT 2½ COMMISSION. Smaller amounts at 4. On Illinois farms at 5. B. L. PEASE, 73 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$15,000 ON FIRST-CLASS REAL EState worth over $30,000, for 3 or 5 years, for which we will pay 1 per cent a month. Address, for 5 days, J 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—$30,000 ON SECOND MORTGAGE ON suburban property, very desirably located, now incumbered for only a small fraction of its actual value. The security is ample now; at least $10,000 will be expended in improvements on the property during the coming season. Address J 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A LARGE AMOUNT of money, to buy interest in property at Washington Heights, for purpose of subdividing and building; splendid opportunity for profitable investment. Principals, with real names only, as this is business and confidential. Address O 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON FIRST-CLASS inside unimproved real estate worth $30,000; will pay 10 per cent and 2½ commission. Address V 57 Tribune office.

$9,000 NOTE AND TRUST DEED, 5 YEARS, 10 per cent semi-annually, for sale, security No. 1 city property. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL Hewitt fluting and polishing iron, patented February, 1873. Flutes any length, with a gloss two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commission. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $8 A DAY EASILY made with our household articles. Men or women can sell our goods to every family in city or country. We guarantee double the profits offered by any other house in the West. No charge for samples, and constant employment offered to such as have but small capital. MERRILL & CO., 38 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE MONEY FAST. Call at 207 West Madison-st. GREEN & SPEAR.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HOWISON, 265 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 25-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND boiler, Prebie make, about 60 ft. of line and counter shaft, 2 4-ft. and 1 3-ft. iron-faced pulleys, belting, all in perfect order and in use but a few months. Also large hydraulic press. Will sell separately. Inquire at Stone Works, foot of North-av., where the above can be seen, or address O 48, Tribune office.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new store, 37 and 39 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or any intending purchasers of machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, N 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER. One with good references as to ability and sobriety. Address at once L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO ACT AS clerk in a small first-class hotel, and can loan $1,000 on property worth three times that amount; good salary and good rate of interest. Address H 23, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER; ONE competent to do finishing, ruling, and to take charge of bindery; plenty of first-class work; good wages, and permanent situation to the right man. Address Minneapolis TRIBUNE, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—ENGINEER AND MACHINIST. MUST be a thorough mechanic and well recommended. Address X 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 COMMON CARRIAGE PAINTer to work by the day; a sober, steady man required. Address E. BARTON, Meriden, LaSalle Co., Ill.

WANTED—AT PITTSFIELD WOOLEN MILLS, A boss carder, boss weaver, 2 spinners and wool assorters. Address ATKINSON & TOPLEFF, P. O. Box 253, Pittsfield, Ill.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, at once, one first-class carriage trimmer and one first-class carriage blacksmith.

WANTED—ENGINEER TO RUN STATIONARY engine; six years' experience. Address or call at 157 Fulton-st.

WANTED—FEEDER AND ERRAND BOY. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO BARBERS FOR SATURDAY AND Sunday, at No. 73 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JOB PRINTER at 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A PAPER RULER AT 244 ILLINOIS-ST.

WANTED—A GARDENER UNDERSTANDING culture of grapes, and flowers under glass, and can do general work about a residence containing several acres, in the suburbs of Chicago; best reference required. Address Box 862, stating fully experience, qualifications, nationality, &c.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODworker. Apply at 1400 State-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT 131 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, HONEST, RELIABLE American boy, 17 to 19 years old, with good reference, who lives with his parents, to serve in the furniture business. Wanted also, a man used to cabinet work. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 362 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO CORNICE HANDS AT THIRTY-fifth-st. and Michigan-av. this morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS POLISHER. ONE who understands working on emery wheels; also chandelier-makers and turners. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., at 214 State-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS, ALSO, ONE blacksmith and helper. MILLAR & PARSONS, 150 West Washington-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN; ONE WHO UNderstands taking care of horses and driving thoroughly; no others need apply. Call in the rear of 230 North LaSalle-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TEAMSTER THAT UNDERSTANDS handling lumber; married man, without children. Apply at 365 Lumber-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS BOY, 15 to 16 years old, or man, to take care of horse and buggy mornings and nights, before and after work hours; would give board to right kind of boy; references required. Address B 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN TO learn the photograph business, at SMITH'S Art Gallery, 28 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING CANVASSER for country newspapers. None need apply unless they are able to obtain advertisements. Call at 11 o'clock on GEO. E. EARLIE, 150 South Clark-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT MIDDLE-AGED SINgle man to take care of a man who is ill, work in barn and garden, and make himself generally useful. A faithful man wanting a steady job can find a good home and steady employment. Address immediately, with reference, Box 46, Geneva, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL PROF. HENRY'S NONexplosive compound for kerosene oil; rare chance offered; one young man is making $7 a day in the city. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS, APply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st. or No. 1 South Clark, Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—40 SMART BOYS WITH $1 TO MAKE $3 a day. Chicago Novelty Company, 177 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas; 2 men and their wives to work in quarry and keep boarding-house; 25 choppers for Indiana. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; one agent made $18 in two days, another made $47 in one week, selling our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT CHILdren, can get a good situation on a fruit farm by applying to A. ANDERSON & CO., 19 South Canal-st.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, WAITERS, drivers, barn-men, and laborers; also men with $250; good paying business. 127 Fifth-av., Room 19.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN FOR LIGHT WORK and good pay for the summer. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4. Call early.

WANTED—A LIVE BOY FROM 17 TO 20 YEARS of age to drive delivery wagon; one who can speak German, and is acquainted in the city; must come well recommended. E. J. TURNER, Chicago Straw Works, 68 and 70 State-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND willing to work at once at good wages, to call at 22 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—15 GOOD, ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a light, pleasant business; $25 to $35 per week sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—GOOD RESTAURANT WAITERS AT BURCKY & MILAN'S, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—300 BALLASTERS AND TRACK-LAYers for railroads in Indiana and Michigan; wages, $1.75 to $2.25. Call at 23 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PACKER, ACCUStomed to the paint trade. HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CONSIGNMENT RECEIVED YESTERDAY AND must be closed out immediately, of 30 first-class Concord buggies at your own prices, and also plenty second-hand buggies. Commission salesrooms 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A GOOD, NICE BUSINESS HORSE FOR $75, IF called for to-day. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

BECAUSE WE HAVE READY SALE FOR THEM, we want at least 200 head of good, square horses within the next few days. No use spending time and money foolishly at the Stock Yards and outside stables if you really want to sell, but bring them to where there are plenty of purchasers with the ready money. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD CARRIAGE, DRIVING, AND heavy draught horses, well broken. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 and 169 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR A SMALLER HORSE, a horse weighing 1,400 lbs., 7 years old; perfectly kind and true; single or double; to be seen at STONE & WILLIAMS' Livery Stable, on Twenty-fifth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

CAN SELL EVERY DAY FROM 10 TO 50 SECOND-hand light wagons, open buggies, and express wagons. Who has them? Bring them in to 261 and 263 State-st., BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-MATCHED bay team, 6 and 7 years old; weight, 2,800; with harness and wagon to correspond, at 208 Sampson-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT, TOP DELIVERY WAGON. Cheap for cash. Call at 265 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MORGAN MARE, 5 YEARS old this summer, kind as can be; nice for saddle or single or double carriage. 71 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SORREL HORSE SUITAble for dray or truck. Apply at 14 and 16 River-st.

FOR SALE—TEN HEAVY HORSES JUST FROM the country, in rear of 156 West Monroe-st.; on West Marble-place.

ONE HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON, CHEAP. 980 South Halsted-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE OPEN AND top buggies, phaetons, or any style of buggy or light carriage, should not fail to call at 235 State-st. before purchasing elsewhere. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

WANTED—A LIGHT ONE-HORSE EXPRESS wagon, by The Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating certain notes dated March 15, 1873, payable to C. A. Slack (or Slack & Miller), or order, said notes being obtained by fraud. J. S. EAST.

JOHN MIESEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 41, or 166 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE, UNTIL April 20, bids for boring a six-inch artesian well, in the City of Mendota, Ill. Those wishing to take the contract will please send in their bids; stating price per foot for first 300 feet; per foot for first 400 feet; per foot for first 500 feet; per foot for first 600 feet. Bids to include tubing; also without tubing. E. A. BOWEN, M. A. McKEY. Parties communicating by letter should address C. H. CRAWFORD, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A PARTNER, MANager, or purchaser for a first-class printing establishment. Also an upright engine and smoke-stack for sale. Call at 51 South Carpenter street.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN TO know that, prior to May 1, they can get 15 tickets for splendid Turkish baths at 256 Michigan-av., corner Hubbard-court, for $10.

WANTED—20 JACK-SCREWS—SUCH AS ARE used in house-moving; second-hand; must be cheap. Address H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES TO trade for real estate, dry goods, liquors, horses, jewelry, etc. Good patents wanted. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

2,000 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., AT HALF price to pay advances. Gold and silver, and old watches taken in exchange. F. D. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 262 East Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 468.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 341 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME AND FIRST-RATE place, for a good girl, to do general housework, small family, South Side. For further information call at 37 River-st., from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. A German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 311 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND DINING room servant at 461 Wabash-av. None but those with first-class references from last employer need apply.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL 14 YEARS OLD TO TAKE care of a little girl. Apply in person at the Hotel at Evanston, or by letter to G G W, care of Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING, washing and ironing in a small family; wages $4 a week. Apply 388 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD KITCHEN GIRLS, AT City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer, ironer, and plain cook. Apply at 1364 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework, young girl preferred, at 115 North Reuben-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at Evanston, wages $4 per week. Call at 165 West Washington-st., near Halsted, up stairs.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. APply at basement, 369 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, 251 South Green-st.; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY AT 285 State-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK AND laundress at 244 North Dearborn-st.; reference required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED cook and a good second girl at 570 Michigan-st. Sisters preferred.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO COMpetent girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as second girl. German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at side entrance, 1126 Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING, washing, and ironing at 262 Forquer-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE charge of house and do general housework; two in family. Apply at 613 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS CHAMbermaid. Apply at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Call early, prepared to stay. 1194 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN, GERman, or Scotch girl to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron, in family of five. Will pay $4 per week. Reference required. Call at No. 104 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 550 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL, with good city references, at 75 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AT ULRICH HOUSE, CORNER STATE and Twenty-second-sts., three chambermaids and three dining-room girls.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework. New Intelligence Office, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such can do so by applying as above.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A PRIVATE boarding-house, 861 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must bring references, and be willing to assist in care of children. Call at 75 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, AT NO. 6 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL, for a boarding-house. Come prepared for work. Apply at 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT CHAMBERMAID. CALL AT Clark's European Hotel, LaSalle and South Water-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENERal housework. 213 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. German preferred. Inquire at 263 Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO MAKE TIES and bows in the store; also operators on Singer machines. Apply to C. A. ORELL, 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. 303 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS HAND-STITCHERS, and 2 first-class trimmers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. HALL & BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS WHO ARE COMPEtent to make finest grades of custom work. WILSON BROS., 65 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO SEWING GIRLS, WITH MAchines, at the Sherman House. C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands keeping a first-class family hotel, and will board the owner; house delightfully situated for a summer resort on the lake shore in the suburbs of Milwaukee. Address F 5, Tribune office, till April 15.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or clerk. A position in a wholesale house preferred. Best of references furnished. Address J. W. HAWES, Tolona, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business, for several years as bookkeeper; will commence on moderate salary; object, permanent situation. Speaks German and English, and can give No. 1 city references. Address D 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, as bookkeeper, shipping, or receiving clerk; 7 years' experience. Address, for five days, A 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as bill clerk or assistant bookkeeper, or any other capacity where a reliable and industrious man is required; is thoroughly conversant with English, having been employed for the last ten years in English mercantile houses, and speaks German, Dutch, and the Scandinavian languages. Address 14 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PENman who understands bookkeeping thoroughly, as bookkeeper or office clerk. References furnished. Address HENRY BRIDGEFORD, 319 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian with experience in prescription drugs in an American drug-store; speaks English and German. Address H 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN seeks a situation as clerk in an office; writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and can give the best city references. Address H 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, willing to work, and has experience in the grocery business. Address H 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN, AS clerk in a grocery store; best of references. Address H 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A young man fully competent; good references. Address H 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman of six years' experience in the grocery business; can drive; city or country. Address H 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 10 years' experience in a retail drug and prescription store in New York State. Best of reference given. Address V 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR FOREman in a lumber-yard, May 1, 1873. Address P. A. SMITH, care the K. C. CO., Loomis-st., south of Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER EXperienced in railway work, desires a re-engagement. Address C E, P. O. Box 1165, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CONFECTIONER (pastry cook), who understands the business thoroughly. Address T 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS cutter, in the city or country, who has had six years' experience in custom, or shop work. He also can make himself useful as salesman. Best of references furnished. Call for within ten days. Address J. HARRIS, 486 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOSS DYER IN A woolen mill. References given. Address X 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOSS DYER IN A woolen mill; best of references given. Address X 67, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable young man, who understands his business, and is acquainted in the city; call in two days. Address H 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; understands driving a coach and taking care of horses in a gentleman's family as coachman. Address R. 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young man, to take care of horses and carriages and make himself generally useful about the house. Address N 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, American, as coachman in private family; thoroughly posted and willing to work. Please address E 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman in a private family; am sober and willing to work. Address O 13 Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF REspectable family wants a situation as interpreter; speaks English, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. Address H. F. ARBERLY, Green Bay, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS second-girl in a private family. Apply at 102 Eighteenth-st., from 10 to 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and second-girl in a respectable private family; no objection to go to Riverside. Call for 2 days, or address at 212 Ellston-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG GIRLS, SISters, where one may do general housework, and the other second work. Satisfactory references given. Apply or address 37 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family. None need apply but those wishing a first-class cook. Please call at 238 Sherman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2 GIRLS, 1 FOR EXperienced nurse girl or chambermaid, 1 for second work; good references if required. 239 West North-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS copyist or clerk; terms reasonable. Address K 5, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, nervousness, liver complaint, consumption, liver complaint, scrofula, etc. Diseases of women cured in a few days. Cancer no pay. 245 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and Business Medium; also, Physical Examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee, $1.00.

FOREIGN.

The Carlists Levying Forced Contributions on Spanish Cities.

Famine and Starvation in the Islands off Galway, Ireland.

Reduction of the Sugar Duties by the British Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 10.—During practice on board the ship Cambridge, at Devenport, yesterday, a shell burst. The officers refuse to give any information, but it is understood that a number of men were wounded.

The developments made in the Bank of England forgery case, which was before the Lord Mayor again to-day, conclusively establish the fact that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell, now under arrest at Havana, and whose surrender has been ordered by the Spanish Government; George MacDonnell, held for extradition in New York; George Bidwell, whose arrest in Edinburgh has already been announced, and Noyes, the alleged clerk of the parties, who was the first person taken into custody here. George Bidwell and Noyes were both before the Court to-day, and, after examination, were remanded to Newgate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arranged to carry the reduction of 50 per cent on the sugar duties into effect next month. The reduction on raw sugar will take place the 8th, and on refined sugars the 28th.

The British Society of Engineers gave a complimentary banquet last night to Silas Seymour, of New York.

Passengers who arrived from New York by the steamer Celtic, of the White Star Line, on the last trip, held a meeting before reaching port, and adopted resolutions complimentary to the officers of the ship.

Great distress for want of food is reported on the islands on the Irish coast off Galway. Sheep even are starving. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the islanders.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the matters connected with the Canada Pacific Railway met, and selected J. H. Cameron, Chairman, and inquired into the mode of procedure.

In the House of Commons yesterday, the Ballot bill passed a second reading, on a vote of—yeas, 78; nays, 56. It was introduced by Wells, an Opposition member.

The Government have announced that they have no intention of meddling with the prohibitory liquor question this session.

The Government policy on the Welland Canal enlargement was explained by the Hon. Mr. Langevin. Sage's report is adopted. The papers will be submitted in a day or two.

A debate took place in the House on Smith's motion against the Crown nominating the Senate. A Senate appointed by local legislatures was suggested.

The election cases petitioned against are being rapidly disposed of. The decisions are generally against the petitioners. The inland revenue for the year 1871 and 1872 was $5,619,012, an increase of 9¼ per cent over the previous year.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 10.—A dispatch from Spain states that the garrison of Puigcerda refusing to surrender, the Carlists opened fire on the town. The result is not known.

BAYONNE, April 10.—The Carlists continue to bombard the town of Puigcerda. Relief for the garrison has been sent from Gerona.

Brig.-Gen. Camanos has beaten a band of Carlists under Saliva, who were menacing Geloni.

Mires, at the head of a considerable force of insurgents, has levied a contribution of 10,000 francs on Villa Franca and demands its immediate payment by the municipality, threatening the town with the fate of Berga, if the money is not forthcoming. The place being well defended, the authorities refused to yield.

PARIS, April 10.—The following dispatch has been received here:

PERPIGNAN, April 10—6 p. m.—The attack on Puigcerda continues. No reinforcements are in sight. The garrison and volunteers are making a heroic resistance, but their position is critical. A fire has already broken out in the town.

MADRID, April 10.—Reinforcements 400 strong embarked at Cadiz to-day for Cuba.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Paris letters say that of the 20,000,000 francs subscribed in France for the construction of the imaginary "Memphis & El Paso Railroad," 18,500,000 francs went into the pockets of those who were engineering the scheme, and the remainder was used to make extravagant contracts, that the sale of the bonds might be further stimulated.

PARIS, April 10.—A desperate fight occurred a few days ago at Olonne, in the Department of Stendel, between two companies of strolling actors. Nine were killed and several injured.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Herald's* special says that the Captain-General has ordered O'Kelly to be sent to Santiago for trial, notwithstanding the intercession of the United States Consul-General Torbert, who at the prisoner's request asked that he be brought to Havana.

In the engagement between the Spaniards and 200 insurgents, near Manzanillo, two Cubans and twelve Spaniards were killed.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Apache raids into Mexican territory are unabated. Murders and robberies are frequent.

The Mexican Government authorize a company to construct a telegraph through Sinaloa and Sonora.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—The quarrymen of the Enghien District, in Hainault, to the number of 2,000, have struck for higher wages. They attempted to make demonstrations, but the gendarmerie dispersed all gatherings.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, April 10.—The United States steamer Brooklyn arrived to-day, with the storeship Supply in tow. The Supply brings a part of the American contributions to the Vienna Exposition.

MADISON, WIS.

No Constitutional Amendment Before the People—Land Slide—For Vienna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—The statement of the *Inter-Ocean* correspondent that the Wisconsin Legislature had submitted to the people an amendment to the Constitution, limiting municipal and county debts to 5 per cent of the valuation, is incorrect. Such amendment was proposed by the Legislature of 1872, and was approved by the last Legislature, but the important little matter of passing an act for its submission to the people was forgotten in the absorbing interest felt in the land grant and LaCrosse bridge questions.

The soft, wet weather here has caused some settling and washing of track, and landslides on a portion of the West Wisconsin Railroad between Elroy and Tomah, which has delayed the St. Paul trains. The track is being rapidly put in first-rate order.

It is so muddy here now that farmers can do nothing at spring work.

Prof. J. W. Hoyt, of this city, has left for Europe to attend the Vienna Exposition, as Government Commissioner for the Educational Department.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The conference of the city members of the Fusion General Assembly and a committee of the Presidents of independent clubs of New Orleans issue an address to the people. The following is an extract: "Public opinion throughout the Union is against usurpation. Our only danger, if there be any, will come from ourselves. If the people of Louisiana will sanction by obedience and acquiescence this government, they will give it the only validity it can ever acquire. It is only by our own submission that our cause can be defeated. We recommend the people of the several parishes, for the purpose of the most effectual resistance to this usurpation, and of mutual aid and defense, to join the People's League of Louisiana, by the formation of parish councils in correspondence with the Central Council at New Orleans. We must remember [illegible] the only way by which the Kellogg usurpation can become established as a Government is by the acquiescence of the people. That issue was presented in the Louisiana case to Congress, and the people of the other States, and is neither a party nor a sectional one, and for this reason we have the support of a large and influential section of the Republican party, as well as of the elements which composed the Liberal party in the late Presidential election. The people of New Orleans are not paying taxes; cannot, in fact, pay them; nor are they giving any recognition to the usurpers."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., April 10.—The bill annexing an additional ward, including the new park in Hamtramck, passed, after strenuous opposition, by a large majority. A petition was introduced, signed by 1,200 workingmen of Detroit, against the taxation of the Pullman Palace-Car Company. Atty.-Gen. Ball reported to the House an opinion favoring the taxability of railroad grants, and the power of the Legislature to repeal the law of 1871 exempting railroad lands from taxation. Bills passed providing for a record by the Register of Deeds of the permission, consent or approval of a resident of the United States, wherever such consent is necessary, in conveyances or leases; also, providing for the inauguration of mutual fire insurance companies, and to define their powers and duties; also, prohibiting the killing of graylings between September and April; providing for the collection of statistics concerning the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, in Michigan; also, facilitating the collection of recognizances in civil cases by awarding execution upon judgment in forfeited recognizances; making the drinking of intoxicating liquors within six months at a place where such liquors sold a valid challenge to jurors in prosecutions under the Liquor law; also, providing for the transer of insane soldiers from the soldiers' Home, Detroit, to the asylum at Kalamazoo; also, regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace; also, regulating the duties of Judges of Probate as to requiring accounts from administrators, executors, or guardians. A bill also passed the Senate for the appointment of a State Historiographer, and the publication of the documentary history of the State. The House discussed, in the evening session, the bill punishing ecclesiastics for excommunicating church members, who enforce their civil rights by sueing their superiors in the Church. The bill was not finally disposed of. A motion, having the effect to destroy the bill at once, failed by a vote of 36 to 39. The proposition to adjourn April 17 is not likely to be acceded to.

LANSING, April 10.—The Senate passed the House bill appropriating $5,000 annually for the support and care of infirm, maimed and needy Michigan soldiers, sailors, and marines, and Michigan men who enlisted from this State in other State volunteer forces or the United State service, and were residents of this State at the time when said service was rendered.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—In the House, this morning, the following bills were passed: House bill to authorize towns and villages to exchange lands donated for school purposes for other lands for the same purpose; House bill to authorize the trustees of religious and educational corporations to loan surplus funds; House bill for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the State; Senate bill to graduate the salaries of the chief executive officers of the penal and benevolent institutions of Ohio.

In the House this afternoon the Senate amendments to the Little Lottery bill were concurred in, and the bill is now a law. The General Appropriation bill was put on its passage and defeated, the Morgan raid claims men and Hamilton delegation voting in the negative. In the Senate a bill was introduced to provide that in cases where a married woman has made or shall make contracts for the purchase of real estate to be paid for with her own separate property, she shall have full power in her own name to execute and deliver all notes and papers necessary to the completion of the contract, the same as if she was a single woman; also, to exempt the separate property of the husband from any liability on account of such contracts on the part of his wife.

Gov. Noyes to-day appointed the following persons commissioners to represent Ohio at the Vienna Exposition: A. T. Goshorn, Cincinnati; John A. Warden, Cleveland; John H. Mack, Cincinnati; Guido Marx, Toledo; August Thieme, Cleveland; Robert H. Keck, Mt. Vernon, and John McKilny, Sandusky.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 10.—The Senate to-day passed a bill creating a State Board of Canvassers, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer, and a member of each house of the General Assembly, who are to take charge of the election and registration machinery of the State. The measure was seriously denounced by the Democrats. A bill to donate all the forfeited bonds of the State now and to be forfeited for the next five years to certain railroad corporations was defeated in the House to-day.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, April 10.—The State Senate has passed to a third reading the New York charter, retaining the present heads of departments, including Comptroller Green.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The New York *Sun's* Albany correspondent gives the following as a list of the Senators who last year received $5,000 each for voting against the pro rata freight bill, as brought out at the Erie investigation: George Bowen, Laren L. Lewis, William B. Woodin, Norman M. Allen, Gabriel T. Harrower, and James Wood.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—In the Assembly, to-night, a resolution was adopted to arrest and bring before the bar of the House William M. Tweed, Jay Gould, and John B. Dutcher, for refusing to appear and testify before the Erie Investigating Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa. April 10.—The Legislature has adjourned sine die. The Hon. B. B. Strong was elected Speaker of the Senate.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEWANEE, Ill., April 10.—This morning the mournful news reached us by telegraph of the death of Judge John H. Howe, of this place, at Laredo, Texas, where he was serving as Secretary of a Commission appointed by the President in January to investigate the border outrages lately committed on the Rio Grande. He died of consumption, having been ill of that disease over a year. Mrs. Howe is with him and will accompany the remains home for burial. They will probably reach here about a week hence. The Judge served in 1860, and in 1861, as Judge of the Sixth Circuit, and in 1862 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment of Infantry; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was successively breveted Colonel and Brigadier-General, having been in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile. He was known as a brave officer, a sound lawyer, and an eloquent speaker.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Charles Sanguinet, probably the oldest native inhabitant of the section of country formerly known as Upper Louisiana, having been born in this city in 1781, died to-day. Mr. Sanguinet was intimately connected with the commercial and general growth of St. Louis from the time it was a mere fur-trading outpost until a few years ago, when he retired from business. He was a keen observer of the changes in the social, commercial, and political affairs of the Great West during that time.

Short-Horn Sale at Racine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., April 10.—The sale of short-horn cattle from the Sinsondale eerd of George Murray, near this city, to-day, proved to be one of the most remarkable sales of the kind ever held in the United States, and fully equaled the anticipations concerning it raised by the great sale at Waukegan yesterday. Mr. Murray's sale catalogue embraced representatives of many of the most thoroughly bred families of the day, although none of his famous Duchesses were offered, the value of which may be inferred from the fact that M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, recently sold ten head (one bull and nine cows) for exportation to Lord Dunmore, the famous English breeder, for £10,000 sterling, or $50,000. At Mr. Murray's sale to-day twenty-one females were sold for $18,750, an average of $893,—an average which, aside from that of the famous McMillen sale in Ohio in 1870, has never been reached at any previous American sale. Nine bulls were sold for $5,569, an average of $618. In all thirty head sold for $24,319, a total average of $810. The highest prices were realized for the Airdrie bull, and for the Alzurkas, Ladies of Racine, and Lonan females.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 10.—The official returns give more votes for the prohibition ticket than were at first telegraphed, and these, with other changes, cut down Ingersoll's majority to 2,996. Full returns to the Secretary of State will very

BILLIARDS.

Match Game Between Slosson and Bessunger.

One of the Most Brilliant and Stubborn Contests on Record.

Slosson the Winner by a Score of 2,001 to 1,969.

A match game of billiards for $250 a side was played last evening in the West Side Opera-House between John Bessunger and George F. Slosson, both of Chicago. About four hundred spectators were present. The game consisted of 2,000 points, four ball, played on a 5x10 carom table, being in other respects governed by the American championship rules. There was very little betting prior to the match, as both players were but little known in Chicago except to the few who had watched their practice games, which, at the best, are but unreliable indicators of the combined skill and nerve requisite in a match game. After the players had made their appearance in the hall, Al. Smith offered $50 or $100 on Bessunger, but found no takers. The customary amount of difficulty was experienced in the selection of a referee. Several were approached on the subject, and at last Mike Honohan was prevailed upon to act. Henry Rhines served Slosson in the capacity of umpire, Simon Forhan watched over Bessunger's interests, and Charles Matthews marked the score.

THE GAME

began at 8:20 o'clock. Slosson won the bank, and waived the lay-off and made 6 which was followed by 39 by Bessunger, who, in his third inning, put in a run of 96, which ended by the missing of a splendid position draw shot. An offer of $75 against $50 on Bessunger met with no response. When, however, two innings later Slosson nursed out 117, which all came of a "scratch," the betting became even. Slosson was warming up to his work, although less brilliant and daring than Bessunger, whose position play was very fine, though he frequently suffered from hair-breadth misses. These served to encourage Slosson, whose play showed increasing confidence, and in the seventh inning he had caught and passed his opponent by 3 points, the score standing—Slosson, 246; Bessunger, 243. A few small runs increased his lead, but Bessunger was right on hand with 111 in the ninth inning, and then he showed 363 to Slosson's 294. The latter, in his next inning, by dint of good play and a few lucky kisses, once more took the lead by a pretty run of 213, taking him to 507. Bessunger missed, and thus made the first blank in the game on either side. Slosson followed with 72, and then offers of even money on him were not taken. Bessunger was having terrible breaks for a time, but in the fourteenth inning, by some of the prettiest playing that Chicago has seen for a long time, he piled up 210, putting in several beautiful masse shots. This carried him to the front once more, and when, at his next inning, Slosson made 21, the score was precisely even at 860 each. Then Bessunger had got the balls into the upper right hand corner in fine position for another big run, when, having made 15, he touched his opponent's ball with his hand as he drew back from a shot. Foul was claimed, but Bessunger insisted upon his right to play for safety, which was very properly denied by the referee on the ground that the shot had been made when the foul occurred. The balls were left all in a heap for Slosson, who scored a run of 198, making him 858 to Bessunger's 675. Nothing further of note transpired until the twentieth inning, when a run of 90 by Bessunger brought his score to 882, Slosson's being 897. In the twenty-second inning a run of 153 by Slosson carried him past the first half of the game,—1,050 to 891. Bets of 2 to 1 on Slosson were freely offered and as freely taken. Consecutive runs of 69 and 75 in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth innings by Bessunger showed the folly of betting odds at such a stage, for it made the score exactly even once more—1,053 each. A run of 114 by Slosson sent his stock up again, especially as Bessunger seemed to be under a cloud for a time, but he kept pegging away with varying fortune, until the thirty-second inning, when a beautifully-executed run of 171, which ended with failure on a finely-conceived position draw. Score—Bessunger, 1,422; Slosson, 1,284. After an intervening run of 54 by Slosson, Bessunger added 69, and seemed to have the best of the match; but it was not to be so. Slosson gradually crept toward him with small runs, until, in the thirty-seventh inning he accumulated 279, the largest run of the game, which gave him a strong majority—the score standing—Slosson, 1,707; Bessunger, 1,548. Once more the variable character of the game was illustrated, and the interest intensely heightened, by a run of 213 by Bessunger in the forty-first inning, when it stood for him 1,798, and Slosson 1,719. Two innings later Bessunger made a run of 174, making his total score 1,969, to 1,752 for Slosson. It seemed as though Slosson's chances were not worth a rush, as the balls were badly scattered, but, with a few well-played shots, he gathered them at the upper rail, and there ran the game out, making 249 points. As an exhibition of nerve and skill combined, that run has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in a public match. Indeed, the game throughout was one of the most brilliant and stubbornly-contested on record. Both players showed extraordinary steadiness and pluck, whether ahead or behind, and as they are the youngest, so they can justly claim to be among the strongest, of American billiardists. Bessunger's play was the more brilliant and dashing, but Slosson's cooler judgment, and steadier and more plodding style, proved to be the best game after all. Below is

THE SCORE.

SLOSSON—6, 9, 3, 21, 117, 21, 42, 27, 48, 213, 72, 30, 0, 21, 21, 0, 198, 0, 6, 83, 0, 15, 3, 0, 0, 114, 42, 6, 0, 54, 9, 6, 54, 30, 27, 30, 3, 279, 9, 0, 3, 24, 0, 9, 249. Total, 2,001. Average, 44 4-9.

BESSUNGER—39, 96, 45, 18, 15, 21, 9, 111, 0, 60, 3, 24, 210, 0, 15, 3, 54, 60, 90, 9, 15, 3, 69, 75, 21, 33, 60, 39, 54, 0, 171, 69, 0, 6, 48, 3, 12, 6, 36, 213, 0, 0, 174. Total, 1,969. Average, 44¾.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I hereby challenge George F. Slosson to play me a match game of billiards under the same articles as we played to-night. Game to take place next Thursday evening. Respectfully yours, JOHN BESSUNGER.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1873.

CITY ITEMS.

A raid on two low places of prostitution on Griswold street was made by a squad of police from the Armory Police Station last night. Ten inmates were brought in, some meek and lowly, some proud and savage, and some who bore the impress of the wildest dissipation.

A man named Oscar Kenny, of Elkhart, Ind., was found by Officer Drury, yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, in front of Anderson's Hotel, on Madison street, so intoxicated that he seemed to relish a mud-puddle for a bed. The officer took him to the Armory Station, where it was discovered that his left leg was broken. He was removed yesterday morning to the County Hospital.

Barbarity of a Preacher.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 10.—A case of revolting cruelty to a child has just been made public in Clarke County. Daniel Sams, a United Brethren preacher, living near Smyrna, is the fiend, and a little girl named Oglesby the victim. At the preliminary trial witnesses testified to repeated beatings and knock-downs; to the child being put out of doors in the coldest weather, kept out until its feet were frozen, and that the fiend held the child's bare arms to the fire until they were burned to a blister, and that his last act of cruelty was to knock it down, and, while it was in an insensible state, he took a heated poker and seared the flesh on its legs and body. When the child winced under the hot iron, he remarked to Mrs. Radcliff, the woman who filed the information against him, "Oh! she ain't dead yet." At the close of the examination, the Justice held him for trial. Sams not being able to give bonds, the Justice allowed him to go at large on his promise to appear for trial. Sams immediately left the country, and parties at Smyrna are preparing to prosecute the Justice of the Peace for neglect of duty. The child's mental faculties have been ruined by his barbarous treatment, and it has been sent to a sister in Wayne County.

Railroad Accidents.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—As the mail train on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway [illegible] terday morning, running at a high rate of speed, it jumped the track, and the whole train, excepting the engine, tumbled down an embankment, the cars turning bottom up in the fall. Henry P. Darlington, of Philadelphia, was cut about the head, not dangerously; W. A. Barrow, of Boston, had a leg broken, and several others, whose names are unknown, were more or less injured. The accident was caused by a loose rail.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The railroad bridge at Morgantown, on the Cincinnati and Martinsville Railroad, fell this morning while carpenters were working on it, dangerously injuring three and severely wounding three others.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 10.—Another land-slide on the Monticello Railroad carried away 100 feet of the tract and killed an old man. Land-slides on the Erie Railroad delay the trains.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS.

South Clark Street Property Owners and the Rock Island Railroad Company.

The property-holders on South Clark street, south of Twelfth street, held an adjourned meeting last evening in the school-house, corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the conduct of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in running their trains at full speed through that thoroughfare, endangering life and depreciating the adjoining property. Mr. George H. Norris was elected Chairman, and called the meeting to order. Mr. B. S. Meyers, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Chairman stated that the Committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the Common Council had not been able to report, on account of the shortness of the time allowed them. They had to consult several ordinances and maps to which they could not yet secure access, and it was therefore necessary to give them more time. The Council had to do something to compel the Railway Company to regulate the speed of their trains, and if those City Fathers would consult the parents of those children that had been run over by trains and killed, they would see the reason for those chronic complaints; and if all these facts were fairly presented to the Council, they could not help giving them a favorable consideration.

Ald. Sidwell said he indorsed all the previous speaker had said. The Council had postponed action until their meeting, and if the Committee could not bring the matter before them at that time they could begin again at some other time. The property-holders should see to it that existing ordinances were properly enforced. According to law railroads could not run over six miles an hour within the city limits, and yet they were running at a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. It was also against the ordinance to have railroad cars standing on the track, and yet the street was continually blocked up. Clark street was in a deplorable condition, although the ordinance required the Company to keep the street in order.

A motion was made by Mr. Myers, that Ald. Sidwell be requested to draw up a petition to request the Council to force the Company to build sidewalks on the west side of the street, and curb walls on the east side.

Mr. W. M. Johnson moved to amend the above motion, that a committee be appointed to present the petition to the Council.

The amendment prevailed, and Messrs. Johnson, Myers, and Claseen were appointed such committee.

Mr. L. Myers denounced the Railroad Company in vigorous terms. He said that the property-holders should raise funds to employ counsel, and carry the matter before the courts, if the Council should act unfavorably. If they could not secure their rights peaceably they should be compelled to use force. They wanted a sidewalk on the west side of the street, and it was none of the Company or Board of Public Works' business whether such improvement was dangerous or not.

On motion of Mr. Meyers, it was decided that, when the meeting adjourned, it be until two weeks from date.

The meeting then adjourned.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A mad-dog excitement is raging at Ottawa, Ill., and the canine race is being exterminated. About 300 have been shot within three days.

Robert H. Coleman, charged with the murder of John Newell, at Memphis, was discharged yesterday, the State having failed to make out a case against him.

Galveston telegrams and private intelligence from twenty-three counties report a killing frost. The crops of fruit are all killed. Planting has commenced in these counties, which embrace a large portion of the cotton-growing district.

The Oshkosh *Journal*, a Republican newspaper started there in 1868 by Rounds & Morley, has been purchased by Allen & Hicks, publishers of the *Daily Northwestern*, and consolidated with the latter paper.

A Boston telegram says that a gentleman who withholds his name has given $25,000 to the Massachusetts Institution of Technology. The Massachusetts Historical Society has re-elected Robert C. Winthrop, President.

Robert McFadden, the Tax Collector of Pittsfield, Ill., who was a defaulter in the sum of $3,800, was arrested in Detroit a week ago, and Benjamin Ligsworth, one of his bondsmen, went there for him. As Ligsworth had no warrant, Gov. Bagley refused a requisition, and, yesterday morning, McFadden decided to go with the officer.

The Wrecked Atlantic.

HALIFAX, April 10.—Two schooners arrived this morning with a lot of goods saved from the wrecked steamer Atlantic. The Collector of Customs went down to the wreck to-day. A strong southeast wind and rain with a heavy sea is bad for the wreck.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 10.—The body of Brinley was washed ashore at Lunenburg to-day, forty miles west of the wreck. There were life-preservers on the body.

New York wreckers arrived at the scene of wreck to-day. They got all their apparatus in order and will commence the work to-morrow morning. They will probably blow a hole in the ship. Three bodies of steerage passengers were recovered to-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.—The bodies of William and Mary Merritt, victims of the Atlantic disaster, arrived here to-day, and were viewed by relatives and friends and then placed in elegant caskets and put in a receiving vault to await the finding of the bodies of Mrs. Merritt and Miss Scrymser. Then one funeral, and all will be buried together.

Judicial Elections in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 10.—On Monday last two special judicial elections were held in this State to choose Judges in the newly-organized Nineteenth and Twentieth Circuits. In the Nineteenth Circuit, composed of Mason, Maverlee, Osceola, and a few adjoining counties, the Republican candidate, the Hon. Shubael F. White, was successful by about 250 majority, defeating D. S. Harley, who ran as an independent candidate. From the Twentieth Circuit no decisive returns are yet received, and the result is uncertain. It is composed of the counties of Ottawa and Allegan. The candidates were F. J. Littlejohn, Democrat, and J. W. Stone, Republican.

Cruel Disappointment.

To the Afternoon Press.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Professor Cantell A. Biglie, of the Wisconsin University, failed to keep his appointment yesterday, to fly from the pinnacle of the Trinity Church steeple to Bowling Green, disappointing a thousand of the scientists and patrons of science who had congregated on the streets and house-tops in the neighborhood, in response to a special invitation.

[It is now understood that the flying has been postponed until the 31st inst., when the feat will be performed by the Professor's big brother, D. A. M. Biglie, a converted Wall street broker.—ED.]

Pleaded Guilty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—Col. Theodore Tyrer, of the firm of Roots & Tyrer, against whom there were six indictments for forgery and twenty-four other charges held back, and Col. Daniel Myers, against whom there were six indictments for breaking into railroad cars and stealing goods therefrom, were arraigned in the Court of Dyer & Terminer to-day on a single indictment each, and both pleaded guilty. Judge Daniels will sentence them on Saturday or Monday.

Another Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—This afternoon, John Samuel shot and instantly killed Elihu A. Marchant, in the office of the latter, on Montgomery street, firing four shots, two taking effect, one in the side, and the other through the head. Samuel gave himself into custody. It is reported that Marchant attempted to seduce one of Samuel's daughters over a year since. The deceased was married, and the father of seventeen children.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Arrived, the steamships California, from Glasgow, and Bremen, from Bremen.

THE INDIANS.

The Modoc War—Letter from Commissioner Meacham—Indian Outrages in Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from the Modoc Peace Commissioner Meacham, in which Meacham says the principal impediment to peace negotiations is the fear that the Indians indicted by the Jackson County Grand Jury will be given up for punishment. The Peace Commissioners and military are, however, working together harmoniously to overcome the distrust of the Modocs, but difficulty is encountered from the intervention of bold, bad white men, who, from mercenary motives, desire a prolongation of the war. Meacham says the desire of the Government is well understood by his colleagues and the military, and no means will be left untried to secure peace. Secretary Delano had advised the military not to give up the indicted Indians, but rather to remove them if they surrender.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a letter from Superintendent Hoag, stating that it has not yet been discovered who were the perpetrators of the murder of the four surveyors. He reports the Cheyennes and Arapahoes disturbed in their buffalo range by the whites south of Arkansas River, where their treaty of 1867 provides they may hunt as long as they desire. They are also disturbed and injured by outlawed whisky-traders, and dissatisfied with the appearance and stay of the surveyors on their reservation, but deny any knowledge of the recent murders. Excitement has risen high among them in consequence of the murder of several of their number lately, while returning from New Mexico, as previously reported, but the excitement is subsiding, and Hoag says: "We shall doubtless control them, if the border citizens can be properly restrained."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the recent murder of the surveyors, and requests the Secretary to obtain from the President an order for stationing two companies of troops in the vicinity of the public work west of the 90th meridian. The Secretary will make the desired official request.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal* learns that the Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoe Indians are preparing for war, and that the Government is reinforcing all the forts in Western Kansas, and south of that section, and extra troops have been ordered to the front. Two companies of cavalry have already arrived, and two more are on the road. There is every prospect of Indian troubles on the frontier this spring.

The Leavenworth *Times*, of a recent date, says all trustworthy accounts from the frontier represent the Arapahoes and Cheyennes making preparations for a campaign of determined fighting. The young men of the Cheyenne tribe scorn the peace policy, and are restless, impatient, and anxious to go on the war-path. The older chiefs, who have visited Washington, and on the route noted the extent of the white population, have advised peace in the councils, but the impulsive young warriors of the lodges will not listen to the song of the "Quaker syren."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—On Tuesday the Commissioners sent Riddle's squaw to Jack, to arrange a time and place for another talk. While the squaw was there, some of Capt. Bernard's soldiers came and took four of Jack's horses, which made Jack very mad. He abused her soundly, and refused to talk with the Commissioners till orders were given to return the horses. Jack's men are busily engaged in making rock fortifications. The troops are making every necessary preparation to fight.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 10.—The *Times* Arkansas City correspondent mentions the return of the reserve party sent out to protect and warn the surveyors on the Tilloron River. The party reached the spot where the four surveyors were murdered, and found the bodies horribly mutilated. The remains were brought back to Arkansas City for interment. The remains of the other victims were buried where they were slain. The rescue party encountered several bands of Cheyennes Indians, who made hostile demonstrations, but did not venture an attack.

A General War Apprehended.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

Gen. Sherman is by no means sanguine that an Indian war can be averted during the coming summer; in fact, he is very much inclined to the opinion that one cannot be averted. Secretary Belknap is understood to entertain a similar view, and his trip on the borders of the Indian country is made to fully inform himself as to the actual danger to be encountered, and to determine in what way it can best be handled.

All trustworthy accounts from the frontier represent the Arapahoes and Cheyennes as making preparations for a campaign of determined fighting. The young men of the Cheyenne tribe scorn the peace policy and are restless, impatient and eagerly anxious to go on the war-path. The older chiefs who have visited Washington, and on the route noted the extent of the white population, have advised peace in the councils, but the impulsive young warriors of the lodges will not listen to the "song of the Quaker syren." While we believe it to be the duty of the Government to afford the settlers on the frontier every protection from savage incursion, and to punish marauding Indians severely, we are constrained to acknowledge that the Indian has cause to feel grievously wronged. It is not expected that the tribes can appreciate the efforts of the Government to care for them, when armies of white hunters are permitted to roam through the richest buffalo region, and slay the bison by thousands for the mere profit resulting from the sale of the hides. The plain is so thickly strewn with buffalo carcasses that even the wolves have been surfeited by the abundance of meat. It is estimated that 275,000 hides have been shipped from the region of country immediately around Fort Dodge during the last six months, and it is safe to say that the meat from 250,000 buffaloes furnished food for beasts or birds of prey, or else was permitted to decay. The buffalo is the Indian's bacon, and to save his bacon is a part of his savage instinct. To wantonly waste it is to him casus belli.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican.

The following dispatch was received here at 8:45 p. m. on Sunday, by Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Commander Department of the Platte:

GRAND ISLAND, April 6, 1873.

Gen. Ord, Commanding Department of the Platte, Omaha:

A party of Ogallala Sioux Indians attacked the settlers at the Upper North Loup Fork on Friday. We had a battle with them lasting an hour and a half, and they took off ten head of horses, and killed one (?) and wounded one (?). We want help at the earliest possible moment. We are completely out of ammunition.

(Signed) A. G. POST.

Sixty cavalrymen left at 6 o'clock last night for the settlements, under command of Capt. John Mix. The detachment is strong enough to hold the Indians in check and afford ample protection to the settlers.

A Tragical Family Quarrel.

Mr. Charles S. Brown, of Annsville, Westchester County, N. Y., had a very acrimonious discussion with his wife, Wednesday afternoon, concerning the maritime rights of a sitting-hen. The nest in which the interesting process of incubation was going on had been beswept by a tidal wave from the melting snow-banks, and the quick maternal instinct of Mrs. Brown prompted her to undertake the removal of the nest to less humid quarters. Brown remonstrated by attempting to cut her throat with the bread-knife, but the weapon was not the keenest, and Mrs. Brown was rather pachydermatous of the two, and he ingloriously failed. A struggle ensued for the possession of the knife, and victory perched upon the petticoats of the woman. Disarmed, dishonored, beaten by a woman, the very well-done Brown struck an attitude and exclaimed: "If I can't kill you, I can kill myself; one of us must die." And he immediately proved his ability to impale himself upon this horn of his dilemma. Going to the stable, he established direct communication between his neck and a beam, by means of a halter, and, being mounted on a dry goods box, he sprank into the air and gracefully broke his neck. Five minutes after, when the muscular Mrs. Brown opened the stable-door in search for more hen's nests to conquer, she discovered the dead body of her late spouse gently oscillating in the spring breezes.

A Novel Cure for Dyspepsia.

The following is Dr. Brown-Sequard's method of treating dyspepsia, which he claims has been successful, in the majority of cases, during the last ten years of his practice: The plan consists in giving but very little of solid or fluid food or any kind of drink at a time, and giving these things at regular intervals of from 10 to 20 or 30 minutes. All sorts of food may be taken in that way, but during the short period when such a trial is made, it is obvious that the fancies of the patient are to be laid aside, and that nourishing food, such as roasted or broiled meat, and especially beef, mutton, eggs, well-baked bread, and milk, with butter and cheese, and a very moderate quantity of vegetables and fruit, ought to constitute the dietary of the patients we try to relieve. This plan should be pursued two or three weeks, after which the patient should gradually return to the ordinary system of eating three times a day. The most varied diet, as regards the kind of food, can be followed under this plan as well as when one has only two or three meals a day. The only absolutely essential points are that the amount of food taken every 10, 15, 20, or 30 minutes be very small (from one to four mouthfuls), and that the quantity of solid food in a day be from 32 to 40 ounces, or a little less when, instead of water, the patient drinks beef-tea or milk.

Agassiz vs. Darwin.

Prof. Agassiz is no Darwinian. Lately, in a lecture at Cambridge, he said: "Man is said to be the crowning point of an ascending scale. Unquestionably he is the highest created being, but he is the culminating point especially of his own series—of that vertebrate series to which he belongs. No invertebrate animal has any structural relation to man whatever, while every member of his own type has an intimate structural relation with him. The limitations keeping each primary type within its own boundaries have not been sufficiently considered, and are, indeed, generally wholly lost sight of. This carelessness of investigation, or of statement, gives currency to broad generalizations partially true indeed, but false when they are made to cover too wide a ground."

A Body Preserved by Artificial Petrifaction.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Yesterday, for the first time, the petrified body of Mazzini was exhibited to his worshippers in Genoa. Those who have seen it give accounts which have filled his friends here with pain. They say that the body has in the process become much shorter, and the face has a dull, leaden hue, ghastly to look upon. The eyes—partly open—affect the beholder fearfully. The physicians who have done the work declare that in process of time the color will change, and the appearance more resemble that pure marble which they promised.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour: family firmer, $9.25@10.75. Corn lower; mixed, 55c; white, 56½@57c.

PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats dull; 6¼@8¼@8¾@9c; hams, 9c; bacon dull, 7¼@9¾@10c; hams dull and lower, 13½@14½c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 325 bales; good ordinary, 16@16½c; low middlings, 17 5-16@17½c; middling, 19c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 1,246 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,463 bales; Boston, 934 bales. Stock, 186,657 bales.

Fatal Explosion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The premature explosion of a seam blast at Dexter Lime Rock Quarry in Lincoln, this afternoon, caused the instant death of Owen Moffat and a Frenchman, name unknown, and serious injury to four others.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—HADDEN—In this city, April 9, at No. 490 Wabash-av., by the Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D., Mr. Franklin W. Smith and Miss Dora A. Hadden, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—At his residence, No. 309 West Adams-st., Chicago, on Thursday morning, April 10, Sanford Johnson, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Saturday at 12 o'clock, to Graceland. Friends invited.

PERRY—April 9, 1873, of consumption, Mrs. Mary Perry, wife of John Perry, No. 273 North Franklin-st., aged 29 years.

Funeral by cars to Calvary, April 11, at 1 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Clinton and Lyons (Iowa) and Kenosha (Wis.) papers please copy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MACHINE SHOP CONTAINING ONE 10-HORSE stationary engine, planer, lathes, drills, and all the necessary accompaniments of tools. In first-class running order, for sale, lease, or exchange. Also, buildings in good condition, situate in the southwestern part of the city, doing a good paying business; good chance; only part cash required. Reason for selling, having another large business requiring all our attention. For information inquire of CLARK, RAFFIN & CO., Ætna Foundry, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE—I WILL SELL, AT A bargain, the furniture and fixtures of the Eagle Hotel, opposite Northwestern depot. This is an old stand, and is doing a good business. Everything is in good running order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, No. 80 West Water-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

A HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TIN STORE FOR sale; good chance for a practical man with small capital to make money. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BAKERY AND RESTAURANT doing a first-class business in best location. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM WITH 7 ROOMS furnished, doing a good business, for sale. Inquire at 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERS PROCURED. Good openings for men with $300 to $10,000. Call and investigate. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

CORNER GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale, doing a good cash business, in the best location. Apply at 282 West Chicago-av.

CARPET BEATING WORKS, WHEELER'S NOVELTY Carpet Beater, Baxter 8-horse power engine, tools, shop, horse, wagon, and everything complete, for sale, with a big line of business. Price, $7,000. Rare chance for an energetic man. Patent 12 years to run. Address JNO. N. FULLER, Cleveland, Ohio.

FIXTURES, STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND gents' furnishing goods for sale, and store for rent; all new and select stock, in one of the best stands of the South Side where a good business is already established; good reasons given for selling. Call at 290 South State-st.

FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM FOR SALE; OWNER having other business. Inquire 374 South State-st.

GROCERY, STOCK, AND TRADE, DOING A GOOD business and centrally located, in West Division, for sale. C. J. CORSE & CO., Room 11, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN CLIFTON House, on the West Side, is for rent, and can be had with all or part of the furniture, as desired; contains 50 good rooms, all in good order; will be leased at lower rent than any other hotel of its capacity in Chicago. Inquire at the hotel. W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.

I WILL GIVE THE BEST OFFER IN CHICAGO in the restaurant business with everything furnished complete, including custom, at 61 South Canal-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES, WITH OR WITHOUT stock, for sale, of an old, and one of the best grocery stores on the South Side. The store has a good cash trade that cannot be taken away from it. Price moderate. No bonus. Apply on premises, 1005 State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

RARE CHANCE—A FIRST CLASS BAR AND billiard hall, for sale. Every thing new and in good order. A splendid location. Will be sold cheap to a cash customer. Address R 7, Tribune office.

SAMPLE ROOM AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE, complete, in one of the best locations on the South Side; rent low. Good reason for selling. NELSON BIGELOW, 148 South Dearborn, in basement.

SALOON, STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR SALE AT a great bargain, if taken at once; 3 rooms and three years' lease; good central location; West Side. INGHAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF A WELL established flour and feed business on West Randolph-st. for sale and store for rent. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

THE OLDEST GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE, established in 1853, for sale; wish to retire from business. Apply at 32 West Lake-st. G. JACOBS.

THE BEST GROCERY STORE ON THE NORTH Side, for sale at a great sacrifice if taken this week. S. MATHISON, 69 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established business, that will pay that amount per month. Call at 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$1,000—A NOVEL ADVERTISING DEVICE—An enterprising man with this cash wanted at once, in the most attractive and ingenious method. Secured 17 years by patents. Must see a business sign when you don't want to. Entirely new; just the idea wanted, and a fortune in it. Speculators see this chance. State rights for sale. Address with interview, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS (either active or special), with from $10,000 to $15,000, in a safe and profitable business, the additional capital being required to meet the already increased business. A 1 references given and required. Address G 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $15,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business; a good wholesale and retail trade established. The machine has no superior, and there is no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown. Address F 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000, to open a first-class restaurant; subscriber has had 11 years' experience in the business, and is willing to invest an equal amount. Address E 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED REAL estate office, with $2,000 or $3,000. Address A 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN A LIGHT, profitable manufacturing business. N. GOODENOUGH, 148 North Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CASH, TO extend a safe and very profitable business, well established; no better chance in mercantile trade. Inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., up-stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Also, the Empire Parlor Bedstead, seven styles; elegant, unique, economical; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office. It surpasses all. Prices, $22 to $160, according to style. Chamber sets, parlor suites, and lounges in great variety. 100 styles of chairs. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 352 West Madison-st.; Wholesale Warerooms, 379 and 373 West Madison-st. N. B.—Painted chamber sets are now in fashion. All styles and colors on hand.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, pianos, carpets, etc., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to house sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. ENTIRE household stocks bought and paid for in full immediately on receipt of goods. I J, store 177 Twenty-second-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A STRAY GOAT. OWNER CAN HAVE by paying charges at the Glass House, between Blackhawk-st. and North-av., in Fleetwood-st. T. POWERS.

INSTRUCTION.

IMMANUEL HALL—A HOME SCHOOL. SPRING term begins April 15. For information address the Principal, Mrs. E. N. PARK, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES.
Nine 10-ft clothing tables, three 10-ft counter tables.
One 8-ft counter table, one 1x8 B. W. ditto.
Lot of brass show-rods and brackets.
56 feet very superior shelving, counter shelf, and tills.
47 feet very superior shelving, counter shelf, and drawers.
B. W. and ash private office and dressing-room partitions.
10x15 office platform; 10-ft B. W. desk.
Inside show-window sash.
Safe, office carpets, first-class heater, awning, and signs.
At 180 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL SAFE, CHEAP FOR CASH; party going East. Inquire of C. MARCUS, 120 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW MACNEAL & URBAN fire-proof safe, inside measure 32x40 inches, cheap. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—2 COTTAGES TO BE MOVED, $250 each, on Green-st., between Randolph and Lake. T. B. BOYD, 130 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VEGETABLES—A FINE LOT OF CALIFORNIA asparagus at A. BOOTH'S, 124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—ANY VARIETY. Particular attention given to planting on suburban property. All work warranted. A. H. FOSKETT, 197 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE BANKER'S safe, nearly new, with spacious burglar-proof chest, made of 5 iron and steel plates, each ½ inch thick; Yale's combination lock. Inquire of PRAIRIE STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO., 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICE STORE FIXTURES, counters, shelving, &c. Apply on the premises, 197 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OAK AND PINE CISTERNS AND tubs at half price, if removed at once. Inquire on premises at rear of 345 Cottage Grove-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WEED FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE for sale cheap for cash; but little used, and in perfect running order. 573 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 872 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 332 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE FOR SALE only by W. W. KIMBALL.

ONE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, TWO BANKS OF keys, eight stops, at a bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

PIANOS—200 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN awarded 150 first premiums; new prices; new catalogues. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEARLY NEW; prices from $150 to $300; with a variety of organs at greatly reduced rates, previous to our removal to the corner of State and Adams-st. W. W. KIMBALL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

Schouler on Personal Property.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. By JAMES SCHOULER, Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Domestic Relations." 8vo. $7.50.

CONTENTS:

PART FIRST—Introductory Chapter.

PART SECOND—Natural and General Incidents of Personal Property. Personal Property in General; Chattels Real; Chattels Personal; Heirlooms and Emblements; Fixtures; Personal Property in Expectancy; Joint and Common Owners; Partners; Members of Limited Partnerships and of Joint Stock Companies and Shipowners; Members of Corporations; Interest in Usury; Conflict of Laws relating to Personal Property.

PART THIRD—Leading Classes of Personal Property. Ships and Vessels; Money; Debts in General; Debts Secured by Lien; Debts Secured by Pledge; Collateral Security; Debts Secured by Mortgage; Chattel Mortgages; Bills and Notes; Quasi-Negotiable Instruments; Coupon Bonds; Stocks and Shares; Patents and Copyrights; Fire and Marine Insurance Policies; Personal Annuities and Life Insurance Policies; Legacies and Distributive Shares.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 110 Washington-st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

We shall sell without reserve, the balance of

Oil Paintings

Now on exhibition at 183 East Madison-st., commencing on Thursday, April 10, and continue the sale on Friday and Saturday, April 11 and 12, at 2 and 7 1-2 o'clock p. m., each day.

This Sale is Peremptory.

Many fine works remain unsold, painted by KNAPP, FENWICK, GUILLIMINET, SHONER, BOESE, WHITE, WENTWORTH, and other well-known artists.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Household Goods, &c.

SATURDAY, April 12, at 9½ o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware, Stoves, &c., &c., comprising a fine assortment of second-hand Furniture. Sale peremptory. By

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 LaSalle-st.

MORTGAGE SALE. Entire Stock and Fixtures of a Retail Grocery.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour, Spices, and Sundry Merchandise, together with the Fixtures, Tea Caddies, Sample Coffee Cans, Show Cases, Scales, etc. Sale peremptory.

Saturday, April 12, at 10 o'clock,

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

At Auction, Saturday, April 12, at 12 o'clock sharp
One 7-year old bay mare.
One open buggy.
One set of buggy harness complete.
One Fine Sleigh.
Sale peremptory. By TAYLOR & HARRISON Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Regular Saturday's Sale NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture, AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, April 12, at 9½ o'clock, at Our Salesroom, No. 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

IMMENSE Chattel Mortgage Sale OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Being the Entire Contents of the Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

We will sell at Auction, on Tuesday morning, April 15, at 9 o'clock sharp, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Metropolis Hotel, consisting of Elegant Parlor Suits, Elegant Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, &c., &c., 1,000 yards Elegant Brussels Carpet, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, &c. [..] Wool Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Office Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Napkins, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated-Ware, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

The Metropolis Hotel was furnished new since the fire at a cost of $30,000. Sale positive.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Great Bargains in Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Beer Tables, Office Desks, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glass Ware, Carpets, Rag Carpets, Buggies, Harness, Farmers' Wagons, a Fine [..] Melodeon (Edwards), 10 crates W. G. Crockery.

On Saturday, April 12, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.,

Will sell on Saturday, April 12, at 9:30 a. m., furniture, carpets, crockeryware.

25 ELEGANT SEWING MACHINES.

Show cases, book cases, sideboards, mirrors, stoves, etc. Comprising the largest assortment offered this season.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.